

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND.
OMAHA, NEB.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Shippers of

Makers of Coin Special and Calumet
Brands of Beef Extract,
Canned Meats, Hams,
Bacon, Lard, Sausages
and BUTTERINE.

WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE ON BUTTERINE.

Dressed Beef, Sheep and Hogs.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich St.
Boston Branch, 12 Clinton St.
Chicago Branch, 218 La Salle St.
London Branch, 89 Charterhouse St.

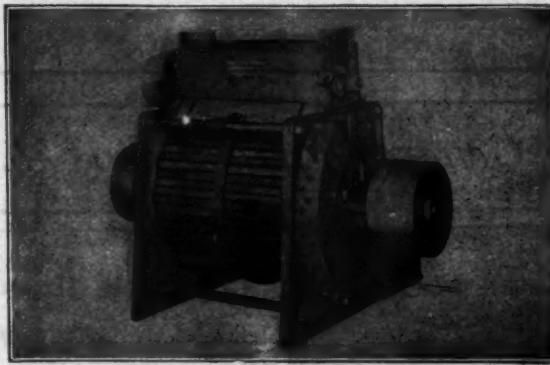
THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO., RICHMOND, VA.

J. C. BURRUSS, Atlanta, Ga., General Southern Agent.

Pioneers in the manufacture of Cottonseed Oil
Machinery. Heaters, Presses, Formers, Hullers, Cake
Breakers, Rolls, Cleaners, Pumps, Separators.

The Huller shown is our Cardwell Huller, No. 5,
30 in. Cylinder with Feeder. We make this style Huller,
No. 4, 18 in. Cylinder, and No. 5, 30 in. Cylinder, both
with lipped knives with solid backs and all with Feeders
for distributing the seed evenly and with clutch for
throwing same in and out of gear.

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



THE CARDWELL HULLER.

Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the
Celebrated
DELMONICO,
CHERRY and
MONOPOLE BRANDS
of Smoked Meats.

PORK PACKERS,
LARD REFINERS AND
SAUSAGE MAKERS.

Peach Leaf Lard and
Royal Lily Compound.
CERVELAT and all
FANCY SAUSAGES A
SPECIALTY,
For Export and
Domestic Trade.

Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

CHICAGO.

Business Opportunities

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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Established 1863. Chicago and South Omaha.

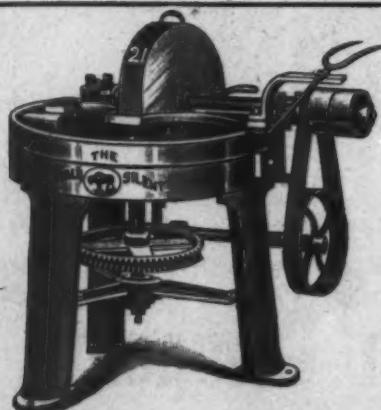
Packers and Shippers of Dressed Beef, Provisions, Canned Meats, Lard, etcetera, and Manufacturers of the following by-products:

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FLOATING WHITE, for toilet and bath.
LIGHTHOUSE, for laundry and kitchen.
Floating Tar Soap.
Washing Powder, for general housework.
Fancy Toilet Soaps.

Glues, Gelatine,
Curled Hair,
Pure Animal Fertilizers,
Poultry and Stock Foods,
Brewers' Isinglass, Pure.
Anhydrous Ammonia
and
Pharmaceutical Products.

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LATEST IMPROVED

Silent Meat Cutter.

A Wonderful
Machine.

5 SIZES.



A PERFECT
Pigs Foot Splitter.

A tool that will pay for
itself. Price, \$7.00.

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Soap and Candle Machinery.

We manufacture a complete line of Machinery for the manufacture of Candles, Toilet, Laundry and Scouring Soaps, also Soap Powder.

Kettles, Pumps, Steam Jacketed Crutching and Remelting Machines, Mixers, Soap Mills, Soap Frames, Slabbing Machines, Cutting Machines, Exhaust Fans, Presses, Dies, Chipping Machines, Candle Moulder, Etc. Simplicity of Construction, Superior Workmanship and First-Class Material.

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No sausagemaker can afford to be without our book on the Manufacture of Sausages. Chapters are devoted to Spices and Seasonings, Meats, Blood Colors, Casings, Stuffing, Cooking, Smoking, Fillers, Preservatives, General Information, etc. The book contains also more than 100 recipes of the most popular sausages. It costs you only \$2.00. Send for a copy to-day.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

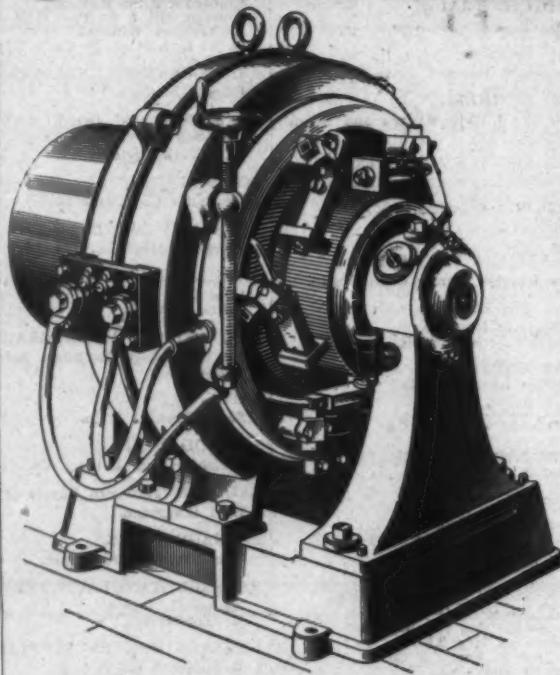
CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

ACCOUNTANTS.	COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.	LABORATORY.	PUMPS.
Audit Co., The, of New York.	Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.	The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory.	Cardwell Machine Co., The.
AMMONIA.	Cardwell Machine Co., The.		Hershey Mfg. Co.
National Ammonia Co.	Howes Co., The S.		Taber Pump Co.
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Tight Joint Co.	Lignum Company, The.	Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
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Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.	(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)	John H. Hartog & Co.	Chicago & Alton R. Co.
ASBESTOS ROOFING.	Anderson Co., V. D.		Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Johns Mfg. Co., H. W.	Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.		Lackawanna Railroad.
BACON STRINGERS.	Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.		N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
Born Packers' Supply Co., H. A.	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.	LARD PRESSES.	REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.
BELT DRESSING.	Crocker-Wheeler Co.	Boomer & Boschart Press Co.	Cooper, Madison.
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	Sprague Electric Co.	LARD REFINERS.	REFRIGERATOR DOOR FASTENERS.
BOILER COVERINGS.	Triumph Electric Co., The.	The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.	New York Fastener Co.
Johns Mfg. Co., H. W.	ENGINES AND BOILERS.	LARD REFINERS' MACHINERY.	ROOFING.
BONE CRUSHERS.	Frick Co.	Theodore Smith & Sons' Company.	De Ronde Co., Frank S.
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.	EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.	LARD TUB CLASPS.	ROPE AND TWINE.
BOOKS.	Osten, Victor v. d. (Germany).	Acme Flexible Clasp Co.	American Mfg. Co., The.
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).	Tan, Ezn. J. (Holland).	LINSEED OIL MACHINERY.	RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS.
The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).	Tickle, W. W. (England).	The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.	Haberkorn Bros.
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).	Wanschauer, Leopold (England).	MEAT CHOPPERS.	Heyman, W. F.
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).	EVAPORATORS.	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE.
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.	Smith's Sons, John E.	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.
Sausage Recipes.	FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.	MEAT CUTTERS.	SAFES.
Secrets of Canning.	Brand, Herman.	Smith's Sons, John E.	Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.	Levy, Jacob.	MEAT TREES.	SAL SODA.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.	Lederer Bros.	Fitzgerald Meat Tree Co.	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B. Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.	FERTILIZER MACHINERY.	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.	SAUSAGE (European Buyers of).
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Carbondale Machine Co., The.	Perrin, William R.	PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.	SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.	Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.	De Ronde Co., Frank S.	B. Heller & Co.
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(See Casings, also Machinery.)	FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.	Smith's Sons, John E.	Cardwell Machine Co., The.
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(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)	FLOORING.	PAINT.	SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING.
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Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.	Standard Ice Machine & Mfg. Co.		Rohe & Brother.
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Jamison, John.	York Manufacturing Company.	B. Heller & Co.	
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Oliver, Stephen B.	INSULATING MATERIALS.		The Boomer & Boschart Co.
H. C. Zaun.	De Ronde Co., Frank S.		Cardwell Machine Co., The.
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Landau & Co., A.	Nonpareil Cork Mfg. Co.	PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	
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American Cotton Oil Co.		PROVISIONS.	
Kentucky Refining Co.		Bailey and Co., J. S.	
Maury, F. W.		Zimmerman, M.	

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STANDARD PRODUCTS:



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In addition to our single field coil type of generators we now manufacture a new line of Belted and Engine types known as the "Split Pole" Generators. As the name indicates, a peculiar construction of the pole pieces is a characteristic feature of the apparatus. Its remarkable advantages are described in catalogue 0464.

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INCREASED CAPACITY,
DECREASED COAL BILLS.

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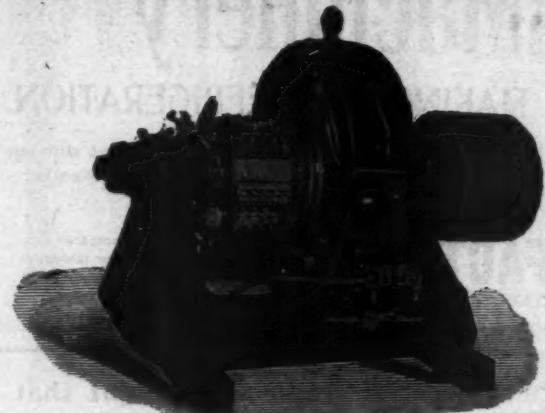
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The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory will Analyze Your Products. Address us for Particulars.

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WITH**

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Design of Our Medium Size Machine.

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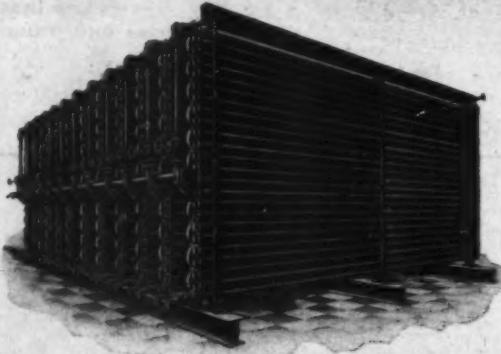
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We build the most Durable, Economical and Efficient Condenser on the market.

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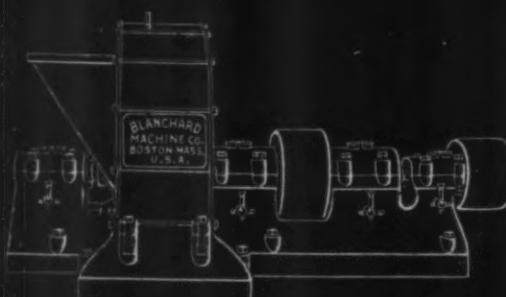
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Don't forget that
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one that will save
water, coal and
ammonia.

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Ammonia Fittings.
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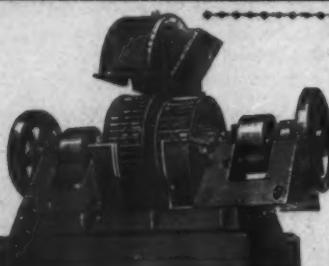
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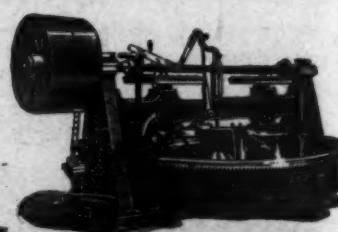
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UP-TO-DATE, DURABLE
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CONSTRUCTION.....

Several years of practical experience have enabled us to find out the wants of the Trade, and we are now prepared to offer the Trade a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of Fertilisers—complete plants a specialty.

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Disintegrators. Screens, Mixers,
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Machine Works,**

AURORA, IND.



EQUIP YOUR MARKET WITH...

Refrigerating Machinery

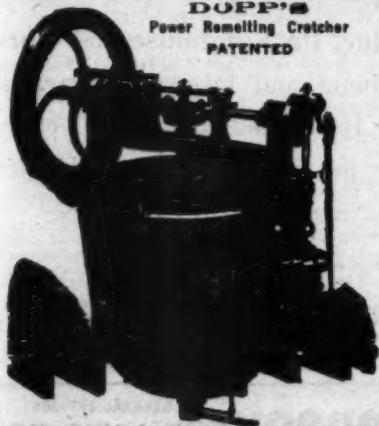
and be independent of the Ice Companies. The plant will save its cost the first season.

You save space occupied by ice boxes. No ice to handle. No damp, dripping, mouldy cooling rooms.

We can tell you just what such a plant would cost.

Write for illustrated booklet, name "Cold Making," also Refrigerating Catalogue.

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Power Remelting Crotcher
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PATENTED.

Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

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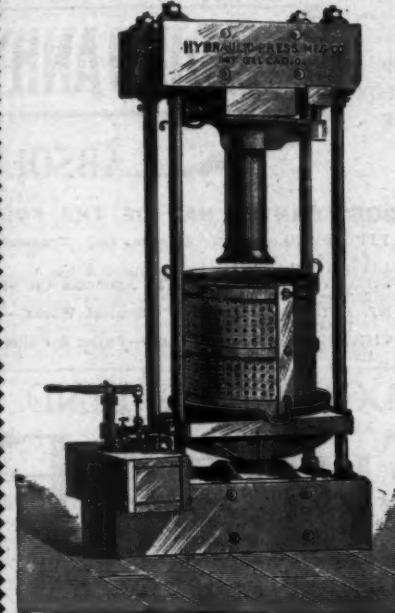
Send us samples of the water you use and we will analyze and tell you its suitability for the tannery.

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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 42.**

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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THAT POTENT LITTLE CLAUSE.

The clause which was inserted in the last appropriation bill by Congress giving the Secretary of Agriculture the power to open and examine at the custom house every package of foreign food, drink and table condiments which come into this country, virtually gave him an instrument for retaliatory measures against foreign countries which was simple

but effective in many cases. It has been the great moral force which has aided and facilitated many of the conclusions which have been negotiated into some of the commercial treaties now awaiting ratification by this and other countries. This little statutory power of attorney which was so ingeniously stuck into this appropriation bill has had a soothing effect in some quarters upon the intense bitterness which caused many of our food products to receive especial hostile treatment in foreign countries. All French wines, at least wines from France, are not pure and immaculate. Commercial and dangerous frauds reach us from there. There are other French products equally as spurious. Olive oil is one of them. Italy is a sinner in the same line, sending us cotton oil blends and pure cotton oil for pure olive oil under olive oil labels at olive oil prices. Italy sends us some other commercial things which "are not what they are cracked up to be." Germany is an old offender in almost every food line. Germany is guiltier than any other nation in sending out goods which are not what they purport to be. Germany knows this, and she does not, therefore, court exposure at the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture in the custom house, for her trade in food, drink and relish articles would be discredited thereby in others than our own country.

We advise the Secretary of Agriculture to make a quiet collection of foreign foods, relishes and drinks imported into this country, examine them for what they are and then compare them with what they purport to be. He will find that we have not overstated the case. He will also be gathering the powder for a magazine which can be exploded in toto or in detail in defence of our own products. He could hold them also as a menace to those people who cry "virtue" and have none.

The moral suasion which the Secretary of Agriculture might from time to time be enabled to exert through the custom house with that powerful little clause in the appropriation bill would be reinforced by a chemical analyses of the components of the liquids and solids which reach our markets from abroad. It is a singular spectacle to see foreign courts constantly prosecuting their own people for vending spurious and fraudulent goods of native manufacture and then see them protesting against the products of a friendly country. Let us inform ourselves about these countries and their exports to us.

SPALDING'S PICKLED SKIN RULING.

The significance of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding's recent ruling in the matter of pickled skins can be seen in the conspicuous increase in the amount of pickled skins imported into this country during the last seven months, after they were allowed free entry, and the excess over the importations for the same period of the year previous.

For the seven months ending with January, 1899, we imported 33,747,832 lbs. of goatskins and 48,252,101 lbs. for the same period of 1900. They are free. Of other skins, except cattle hides, we imported for seven months ending January, 1899, 34,064,017 lbs. and 93,163,132 lbs. for the same period ending with January of this year. The imports of cattle hides fell off nearly 7,000,000 lbs. The object of those obtaining this ruling is at once apparent. Not only do they obtain their usual supplies cheaper and thereby force our home skin and pelt industry down to that low level of competition, but the former quantities have been more than doubled, and commercial analogy will tell us that the home market for our domestic skins and pelts will be further eaten into to throw down the price of the product of our own American stocks.

Bad judgment is too mild a term to apply to such a flagrant decision as that rendered by the Treasury. Official blindness, whether voluntary or the result of technical ignorance, alone made such a decision possible. It seems that no amount of explanation or reasoning could open the eyes of the Washington official, even with intelligent rulings of the Board of Appraisers upon the subject. These gentlemen are presumed to be customs experts.

We pointed out, at the time the decision was given admitting pickled skins to this country free of duty, on the ground that they were not partly manufactured, that the pickling process took up thirteen of the processes used by the tanner before his skin was turned out finished. The labor and stages of removing the offal, removing the wool from the skin and many other of the manufacturer's steps in the tanning process were gone through in what is conveniently summed up in the word "pickled." The brine curing is the least of all of these many costly stages which the skin now passes through abroad before it lands, untaxed, in this country.

We would not now be surprised to hear a decision from this same "pickled skin" judge which would admit hides into America free provided that they were not "colored in imitation of leather."

While the Treasury was ruling that skins which were cleaned of offal and wool and also worked down and cured for the vat, were not "partially manufactured," the same officer ruled that hides stripped from the backs of American cows in England and simply salted on the flesh side to preserve them were "partly manufactured." They were not permitted to come back to their own country

without paying duty. Such decisions! Such consistencies! But the Eastern tanners blinded their man, carried their point and left American skins and pelts to wiggle and squirm as they might while the import lists tell the tale.

WON A POINT.

The differences between the Western railroads and the live stock interests are gradually settling down to a business basis that is a modification of the disagreeable conditions which have existed for the past few months. The former refusal of the rolling corporations to listen to the complaints of the stockmen or to have their "dark room" pool arrangements disturbed in any way, and the determination of the sturdy men who had the courage to settle the wild West to have their plea heard, forced a dogged state of things, the ban of whose silence and cordage was not broken until the shippers appealed to the courts. The railroad sphinx at once stepped from its pedestal and walked around hunting for someone to whom it could speak on the "feed in transit," "carload rates" and "return empty" ticket subjects.

While the stock interests have not won all for which they contended, their resolve to attack the "pool" through the courts showed both the justness of their contention and the confessed arbitrary and untenable character of the position of the Western public carriers. The net result has been a compromise in which the total claims of the contending parties were about equally divided; the railroads won, partly, and the live stock men gained concessions. The "pool" thus gain on their former rates, while the stockmen recover much of the ground which they lost by a simple ukase. The ultimate result justified the fight of both. It also showed the ranchmen and shippers that the railroads feared the court, and that that tribunal for relief was always a sure and a valuable arbitrator of such business matters.

GOVERNMENT AID TO REFRIGERATION.

Most municipalities have a sort of "free gift" for promoting industrial enterprises in their midsts. These are in the nature of "free taxes," "free water power," "site," "direct financial aid" or other inducements to the corporation desired. These franchises have heretofore been given to power concerns, transportation companies and manufacturing enterprises which plan to utilize the products of the surrounding country. It has been left to the government of Quebec, Canada, to set the laudable example on this continent of giving financial aid, in the form of bonuses, to refrigeration, to the system of conserving the perishable food products of the territory contiguous to the immediate center of production. There are government cold stores in Australia, and municipally aided cold stores in Great Britain and on the continent, but, aside from our general government's storage plans in the Philippines, there has been but little State or municipal aid or encouragement to cold storage plants in the commun-

ties of the United States. These matters have been left to make their own way with some "left-handed" city encouragement here and there. The farmers would be greatly benefited and their produce greatly enhanced by some system of conservation of their gardens, orchards and of their farms. At present they must rely solely upon canning factories and upon the self-interested help of commission houses and companies which aim more at "doing" the farmer than at developing for him a prosperous condition.

The general bonus plan of the Quebec government is a good one for the cities, districts and States of this country. The central government at Washington might spend a few millions in a worse way than by thus aiding the rural districts in the establishment of local cold stores or other means of conserving warehouses.

The bill now completed by the Quebec government provides for co-operative cold storage. By it, five persons may form a company for cold storing fruits, vegetables, products of the dairy, meats and other animal products. When properly formed, the lieutenant governor, in council, may give this company as a government grant a sum equal to one-fifth of the cost of the construction of its building. The extreme limit of the amount of any grant is also fixed. The act runs for five years. Then its bonuses cease. The grant is paid upon a satisfactory examination of the building of the company seeking the bounty of the provincial government.

While fruit and vegetable canning have multiplied into every important fruit and vegetable center of this country, cold storage has been a laggard in this respect. The danger is in "floaters" and raiders of farmers' purses and of their true interests. Government control would help.

LARD IN REAL BUTTER.

As the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, late Secretary of Agriculture, was a farmer and knows what the farmers of this country desire, the following editorial exposé of the selfishness of the dairy factory people by his paper, the "Conservative," in a recent issue should be read with interest. Ex-Secretary Morton was an energetic friend of the American farmer and learned while at the head of the Agricultural Department the difference between the butter manufacturer and the son of the soil. He also had every opportunity through the government chemists to get an inside idea of butter and oleomargarine. He is one of the few men, like the present distinguished secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who made that Department worthy of its great name among our people. Here is what ex-Secretary Morton's paper has to say about the butter people:

"The stockholders in the Butter-makers' Association of the United States were in session at Lincoln on February 20, 1900. They numbered three thousand and four hundred and their avowed purpose of enhancing the price of butter did not excite people any more than would a declaration to raise the price of fence wire by the American Steel Company.

"The butter-makers claim the sole right of purveying an oleaginous bread-spreader to the American people. They regard any invention to take the place of butter as an evolution from the satanic mind and denounce all substitutes for cow-udder-originated butter as a menace to human liberty and the pocketbooks of butter-makers. They proclaim undying hostility to oleomargarine and denounce its manufacture as a wicked and malignant trust.

"President Boardman, in addressing the butter-makers—who are not farmers—remarked with the impetuosity of a revolving 'churn' and the elegance of a smoothly running 'separator' that 'the oleomargarine interest is a gigantic trust which threatens the existence of the dairy industry.'

"But the butter-makers are not farmers any more than are the oleomargarine manufacturers. The former buy cream of the farmers who milk cows and, in great butter plants, convert the raw product into a commodity called butter. In doing this some of the creameries grease their butter with neutral lard. 'The Conservative' has known of large consignments of a splendidly pure article of lard from a packinghouse in Nebraska shipped to a creamery in Illinois. What did the butter-makers of Illinois want of four cars of neutral lard from Nebraska? Is there immunity decreed for those who enrich butter with lard and a penalty proposed for those who enrich lard with bovine oleo and sell it, under a truthful nomenclature, as a wholesome and cheap substitute for the product of the big butter plants?

"President Boardman of the butter-makers' trust which invokes Congressional legislation to pull down the oleomargarine and build up the butter manufacturers, says oleo 'threatens the destruction of butter.' How?

"Can an inferior and an unwholesome bread-greaser take the market unless there is a very degraded taste prevalent? Can a superior article be really threatened with destruction by an inferior in the markets of an intelligent people?

"If oleomargarine is not good, is not wholesome and is not demanded it cannot be sold. If it is good and wholesome and cheaper than butter the demand for it will grow and consumers will have it in spite of miserable legislative restrictions, which, when analyzed, are merely laws antagonizing the products of the leaf tallow of good fat steers against the products of the cream of the milk of well-bred and comely cows.

"The butter-makers' convention was in the interests of the manufacturers of butter. It did not directly represent the owners of cattle.

"The people wish a palatable and not deleterious substance with which to smear bread and other edibles. If oleomargarine suits them, and it is cheaper and as good, in their judgment, as butter, nobody but a knave or a fool will invoke legislation to prevent their getting it."

S. & S. CO. GETTING CONTROL.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, as stated in The National Provisioner on the 10th inst., had secured an option on the Chicago plant of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company but that consent of the English stockholders had to be secured before final control could be had. It is understood that these barriers are now out of the way; that the S. & S. Co. have taken over the plant; that it will be entirely reconstructed, greatly enlarged and be made one of the finest and best equipped plants in the West.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED BEEF IN GERMANY.

Berlin, March 22.—German imports of canned beef from Australia are rapidly increasing, being now 30 per cent. of such imports as against practically nothing in 1897. It is claimed here that the Australian output is supplanting the American product in Germany.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

AT TIMES SPURTY CONDITIONS ON COVERING OF SHORTS.—THE VARIATIONS IN PRICES SLIGHT AND AN ADVANCE MADE WITH MORE DIFFICULTY.—REACTIONS MORE FREQUENT ON UNLOADING OF LONGS.—EXPORTERS FOLLOW AN IMPROVEMENT WITH A GOOD DEAL OF RESERVE.—OUTSIDE SPECULATION LESS AND THE PACKERS HAVE GOOD CONTROL.—STOCKS ACCUMULATING SLOWLY.

It has looked this week as though the situation was a little top-heavy, and that an advancing tendency came with more difficulty, while that the disposition was more to consider the market about right for realizing. Yet at the same time the position has been under very good control of the packers, better even than in the previous week, while they have been able at times to squeeze many shorts, particularly of pork, while allowing the market to drop back after it had been accomplished. The outside interest has grown less this week; it has either sold or been shaken out, while it has conducted new deals with much more caution, as feeling that a very fair advance in prices had been secured, that there was not much to hope, or at least take the risk off for the present while cleaning up their deals at small profits whenever possible. But with this outside interest more freely eliminated it would seem as though the packers would be more concerned over sustaining the tone to the market, and that there was a likelihood of permanently firm conditions, if not the possibility of slightly better figures. The squeeze on May pork upon one day of the week would show the ability to work it further in the future if the short interest proves of sufficient moment to warrant it, and it is believed that it will; but whatever could be done with May pork, on the showing of the stocks of pork, it is very doubtful if May lard could be handled as effectively before the May month is reached, although conceding that one or two of the packers have very good control of both. A more extended squeeze may be developed in the near future, if the outside short interest is larger than supposed, but from all other conditions it looks now as though a material further advance would come with difficulty, and that there were bound to be feeble reactions, although on the whole a well supported market, with possibly a moderate further improvement. We had not calculated that May lard in Chicago would go beyond \$6.25 this month unless there was something extraordinarily and temporarily in squeezing shorts; thus far it has come within $7\frac{1}{2}$ points of that price, and has justified our conclusions, as previously put out in our reviews, and despite the talk of the trade in a general way that it would materially exceed it. At this writing there has been some reaction from the outside figure it had reached. Except in the possibility of a squeeze to influence prices temporarily,

it looks to us as though the possibilities of hog supplies will be most considered from this along to May and later. Of course, the talk of the trade right along has been that larger hog supplies would come along shortly, but the fact is that these ideas have not materialized thus far. There has been some excuse recently for moderate hog receipts with the unfavorable weather for marketing. It may be, and it looks probable, that the next few days will point more clearly to an increased marketing of the swine. The prices of the swine are high enough to bring the hogs forward if they are in the country in liberal volume, but they have been disappointingly small as yet, although towards the close of the week it looks like a larger nearby offering. The packers will not be permanently on the bull side of the products if hog supplies are to increase materially, while pending developments of these we are not looking for much further force to the market for the products, and particularly as the outside demand over investments is lessening. Whatever additional speculation has come from the outsiders has been in the July option. The exporters have followed the recent improving tendency of the products with much more reserve than had been supposed probable by the trade; it is clear that the foreign markets are going to be as conservative as possible, so long as there is any doubt of a good tone being sustained here, while that they wait, with more or less hope, a nearby marketing of hogs to affecting the prices of the products. That these foreign markets are filling in more freely than usual with substitutes is shown particularly in connection with lard, while having more or less of their home-grown products to depend upon. For instance, all of the compounds are much more actively sought after, and while these are closer the price of pure lard than at most other times, the demand is of that determined, general character that it looks as though it had fastened on the compounds to stay through the season, to diminishing by that much requirements of pure lard. It is noteworthy that when once demands set in for the compounds they hung there for a long while, as buyers, consumers and others get accustomed to them, while that again, in other seasons, no matter how much cheaper the compounds may be on offer, that trading once arranged on pure lard, goes through the season in it. There would seem to be reason as well this year why the compounds should take increasing attention of the foreign markets, in the fact that the pure lard market has thus far gone sharply against their opinions, that they are not able to buy it now within 1 cent per pound of the prices at which they could have made contracts for its future deliveries last fall, and that they are not entirely thrusting aside the feeling that the market may once more come in their favor later on, while meanwhile neglecting it as much as possible and substituting the compounds for distribution. The growth in this compound business latterly is felt in its strengthening the oleo stearine prices, which have recovered $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, while the makers of the compounds have been slightly favored by an easier cotton oil market. In New York there has been a fairly active trading in continent lard and at stronger prices, and a little more done in Western steam lard at firm figures. The city lard has been closely bought up, either by exporters or refiners, and

at better prices. The compound lard trading here is more active with the home consumers. In city meats there has been a freer export trading in bellies, which are at firmer prices; hams and shoulders are well sustained in price and have better demands. The Cuban trading is steady, but of a moderate order, and is not likely to be very brisk until more money is had in Cuba from incoming crops.

The exports have enlarged of lard, but are not of satisfactory volume of meats; from the Atlantic ports last week there were shipped 6,479 bbls. pork, 16,240,613 lbs. lard and 13,554,122 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,472 bbls. pork, 14,512,611 lbs. lard and 17,717,454 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 7,161 bbls. pork, 7,520,395 lbs. lard and 14,276,492 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,744 bbls. pork, 8,142,103 lbs. lard and 16,381,753 lbs. meats.

BEEF HAMS.—Trading is very slack, while prices are unsettled. Car lots offered at \$20.50.

BEEF.—The English shippers are moderate buyers and there are fair home demands; the prices are for city extra India mess, tcs., at \$17.50@18; barrelled, extra mess, at \$10.50@11; family at \$13@13.50, and packet at \$11.50@12.

On Saturday (17) hog receipts West, 34,000; last year 45,000. There was quite an active speculation for the close of the week, with packers free buyers, some outside demand, and covering, prices advanced, followed by reactions, closing with the improvement for the day $17\frac{1}{2}$ for pork, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @10 points for ribs and $7\frac{1}{2}$ points for lard. Hog receipts were smaller than expected. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.40; city lard, \$5.95; refined lard, continent, \$6.70; South America, \$6.90; do. kegs, \$8; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$11.50@11.75; city family at \$13.50; short clear, \$12.25@13. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av., $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday, hog receipts were 60,000; last year 68,000. The products showed an advancing tendency on liberal covering of May pork and lard and packers buying, but reacted on realizing, although closing up for the day 10c for pork, with lard and ribs as at the latest of Saturday. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$6.40; city lard, \$5.95; refined lard, continent, \$6.70; South America, \$6.90; do. kegs, \$8; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. In pork, sales of 500 bbls. mess at \$11.50@12; city family at \$13.25@13.50; short clear, \$12.25@13. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av., $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14 lbs. av., $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 60,000; last year 68,000. There was for the products a sharp twist on the shorts of May pork, by which that option was carried up fully 50c per barrel, followed, however, by realizing, and the advance wholly lost; lard and ribs were a little stronger, but the closing market shows declines for the day of 2 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ points for pork, 5 points for ribs and $7\frac{1}{2}$ points for lard. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.35; city lard, \$5.90@5.95; refined lard, continent, \$6.65; South America, \$6.85; do. kegs, \$7.95; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$11.50@12; city family at \$13.50. In city cut meats, sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av., $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; 75 boxes do. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14 lbs. av., $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 77,000; last year 73,000. There was a better market, with a good deal of activity, and the close

showing 2 points advance on lard and 5 points on ribs, with July pork 10c up and March and May 5c decline. There is still a good deal of a short interest in May pork, which may be further worked. The cash demands for meats were better. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.35; city lard, \$5.95; refined lard, continent, \$6.65; South America, \$6.85; do. kegs, \$7.95; compound lard, 6% @6%; In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$11.50@12; city family at \$13.25@13.50. In city cut meats, sales of 50 boxes, 12 lbs. av., rib bellies, 6%c; do. loose, 6%c; do. 10 lbs. av., 6%c; do. 14 lbs. av., 6%@6%; hogs, 6% @6%.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 58,000; last year 68,000. The products were under increased attention, in covering of shorts, and a good control of packers, and encouraged by the higher hog market. There was an advance early of 17 to 35 points for pork, especially for May, and 10 and 12 points for lard and ribs, followed by a reaction, with the close showing the rise for the day as 15@25c for pork and 7@10 points for lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard at about \$6.45; city lard, \$6; refined lard, continent, \$6.65; mess pork, \$11.75@12.25; city family, \$13@13.50. No other changes in prices.

On Friday, hog receipts continued moderate, and the products were further stimulated with a good deal of speculative activity and increasing outside buying. Lard touched \$6.25 for May in Chicago, in the morning, and July \$6.35, with a good undertone, and which was 10 points higher than the day before. Pork then sold up 15@17c, and ribs 7 points. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.50; city lard, \$6.05. No changes in prices of cut meats.

The Hope Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated at Hope, Ark. The stock is all subscribed and the statement is made that the building of the mill will commence at an early date.

COMING EVENTS.

1900.
October 1.—National Livestock Exchange, annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
October 16-28.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
November 13-15.—Illinois Livestock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

The N. K. Fairbank Co.'s New Product, White Cottolene.

In the enormous and steadily widening demands for cottolene over this country and Europe, its makers, with the spirit of advancement and improvement characteristic of them, have brought out a white grade of it, and as offered for sale this week it has attracted a good deal of the attention of buyers, while it has brought out highly favorable comment. The makers say: "Cottolene contains nothing but pure, sweet and wholesome vegetable oil, with just enough selected beef suet added for proper consistency. It is, therefore, highly endorsed by the best authorities on cooking and household economy, while the most prominent physicians and food experts recommend it as wholesome and nutritious. It is sold only in sealed tin pails of three sizes—small, medium and large, with our trade-marks, cottolene and steer's head in cotton plant wreath, on every pail."

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Ludlow W. Valentine (stock brokerage), by W. A. Overton; Frank Brewer (stock brokerage), by W. B. Gottlieb; Carl G. King (freight brokerage), by Oscar S. Flash; Richard Augustus Minks (contracting engineer), by H. C. Zaun.

New members elected: James M. Jenks, Henry T. McCarthy and R. W. Richardson. Visitors at the Exchange: C. A. Frisbie, C. W. Buckley, R. E. Pratt and R. McDougal, Chicago; G. G. Barnum, Duluth; M. J. Forbes, Duluth; L. C. Miles, Akron, O.; J. L. Kellogg, Milwaukee; C. A. Severance, St. Paul.

Produce Exchange memberships are steadily advancing; those carrying the smallest gratuity benefit have been sold at \$275, and they are now at \$275 bid, and \$350 asked; the certificates entitling their holders to the outside gratuity benefit are not offered; it is supposed that they would easily bring \$500.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to March 15	1900.	1899.
Chicago	250,000	240,000	
Kansas City	95,000	90,000	
Omaha	80,000	70,000	
St. Louis	50,000	60,000	
Indianapolis	24,000	30,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,000	13,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	13,000	18,000	
Cincinnati	24,000	18,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.	50,000	40,000	
Ottumwa, Iowa	18,000	19,000	
Cedar Rapids	12,000	7,000	
Sioux City, Iowa	28,000	15,000	
St. Paul, Minn.	18,000	15,000	
Louisville, Ky.	9,000	17,000	
Cleveland, Ohio	13,000	13,000	
Wichita, Kan.	4,000	4,000	
Bloomington, Ill.	2,700	1,000	
Marshalltown, Iowa	4,500	5,100	
Clinton, Iowa	4,000	1,000	
Above and all other	760,000	735,000	

—Price Current.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MR. ARMOUR.

As a token of the regard in which the late Philip D. Armour, Jr., was held by the employees of Armour & Co., a memorial window is to be installed in the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. The memorial will be erected with the individual contributions of the employees, by whom Mr. Armour was universally loved and to whom he had endeared himself by many acts of kindness. The window will occupy a prominent place in the wall of the school of technology.

CORNED BEEF WAS O. K.

In Judge Donovan's court, Detroit, Mich., last week, the jury returned a verdict for defendants in the suit of Samuel H. Pomeroy vs. Hammond Standish & Co. The plaintiff's family ate some corned beef bought at defendant's store in August last. Some of them afterwards became ill and it was alleged that the corned beef had caused the trouble. Suit was brought to recover damages, but the jury decided that the beef was not the cause of the sickness.

Parchment Paper.

The United States Treasury Department decides as follows: "Certain paper made from wood pulp, commercially known as imitation parchment paper, 'parchment No. 2,' or grease proof wrapping paper, is dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under act of 1894."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., March 20, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 m., April 25, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months, commencing July 1, 1900: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Egmont Key, Fla.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Greble, R. I.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; North Point, Md.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Scoville, Ga.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Strong, Mass.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort St. Philip, La.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Williams, Me.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Fort McHenry, cabbage. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be in envelope marked "Proposals to be opened April 25, 1900," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates.

C. A. Woodruff, Col., A. C. G. S.

THE ECLIPSE SECTIONAL RAINBOW GASKET.



3/8 in.
1/2 in. } for Hand Holes.
5/8 in.

Fac-Simile of a 6-inch Section of Eclipse Gasket, Showing Name and Trade-Mark Imbedded.

The Eclipse Gasket is red in color, and composed of the celebrated Rainbow Packing Compound. It will not harden under any degree of heat, or blow out under the highest pressure, and can be taken out and repeatedly replaced. Joints can be made in from three to five minutes.

3/4 in.
7/8 in. } For Extra Large Joints.
1 in.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY
THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.,
16-24 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
16 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.
7-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.

202-210 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, March 20, 1900.

The tendency of the cattle market was for the better Monday, but with heavy receipts to-day opening prices were steady, but trade soon became weak to 10c lower. Receipts were the largest in nearly two months and quality was about the poorest of the season. More than half the offerings were Westerns of inferior grade and the best cattle on sale were some 1,423 pounds natives, rather rough and unfinished, that sold at \$5.00. Cows and heifers are selling to better advantage than a week ago and good bulls are fully steady, while the common bulls are 10@15c lower. Stock cattle show no change and are in good demand, but on account of severe slumps in the East veals to-day declined 25@50c per cwt. The demand continues strong for all kinds of cattle and values here are relatively high. Native steers are quotable at \$3.90@5.25; good to choice, \$5.25@5.50; Texans and Westerns, \$3.50@5.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.60; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.75; yearlings, and calves, \$4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.65; veals, \$4.25@7.00.

Receipts in the sheep department last week exceeded 9,000 and values declined 10@15c. Monday there was another 10c decline, but to-day, with 3,000 on sale, a good part of the loss was regained. Some Kansas fed Colorado lambs sold at \$6.90@6.95, which was only 10c under the extreme high point of last week and 15c under the highest point of the season. Some fair quality 66 to 79 pound averages sold at \$6.65@6.80; Colorado yearlings brought \$6.10; Mexican yearlings, \$5.75; Western sheep, \$5.55, and ewes are quotable at \$4.00@5.25. Sales were very satisfactory to shippers, as they were the highest on the river. Regardless of the recent enlargement of supplies packers are eager for all offerings and a quick active market is the result.

Hogs are up to the high point of the season, but conditions are such as to lead the trade to believe that they will not stay there long. Receipts here last week were 13,000 greater than the same week last year, which is caused by the superior prices being paid. To-day sales ranged from \$4.75@5.05, with the bulk selling at \$4.90@4.95.

CANADIAN MEAT AND POULTRY EXPORTS.

The magnitude of the business done between the United States and Canada in lambs and poultry is not realized by those not immediately connected with it, says Felix S. S. Johnson, United States commercial agent at Stanbridge. During the months of September, October and November there were shipped from Canada 112,000 lambs, making altogether 560 carloads. These lambs were worth on the average \$2.50 apiece, and the total value was therefore about \$270,000. There was paid in duties on these lambs to the United States government \$90,000. They were handled by the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, of Somerville, Mass. The figures for the same period of 1898, however, show that in the corresponding months of that year there were sent across the line 129,228 lambs. These lambs come from all over Canada.

As regards poultry, there were 8,000 to 10,000 live geese shipped to the poultry yards of Charles M. Austin, of Mansfield, Mass., for feeding purposes. There have been seen at Sabrevois, in the province of Quebec, as many as 11,500 live geese and 5,000 live ducks at one time, and it takes 125 bushels of grain a day to feed them. The firm of S. H. Jones, at Sabrevois, has had at one time as many as 25,000 geese and 15,000 ducks.

The American firms mentioned in this report make most of their purchases in the townships of the province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

CANADIAN COLD STORAGE STATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden has introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature for the establishment of co-operative cold storage stations. This was, he said, only part of the legislation which the Government proposed to bring in regarding cold storage. The bill proposed to encourage throughout the province the establishment of cold storage stations by municipalities by granting them assistance to an extent not exceeding one-fifth the total cost, until the latter reached \$2,500, so that no grant could exceed \$500. The encouragement given to cheese factories had been found to work admirably. The bill further provided that the building erected would be inspected by an officer of the Public Works Department.

EXPORTS OF COLUMBIAN CATTLE TO CUBA.

The Department of State at Washington has received from Vice and Acting Consul Hanaberg, of Cartagena, and Consul Shaw, of Barranquilla, translation of a decree, the provisions of which are summarized as follows:

The government, whenever it deems it convenient, can export the cattle bought from private owners for the official butcheries. The exportation of cattle is open to all who pay an export duty of 20 pesos (\$8.72) per head. The permit for the shipment of cattle will not be granted until the shipper produces a receipt proving that this tax has been paid. If cattle are shipped without paying the tax the owner is subject to a fine of 100 pesos per head. The payment of the export tax will be made at the national fiscal agency at the port where the shipment is made. This decree will take effect fifteen days after it has been published. The decree is dated December 28, 1899.

Owners of cattle, adds Mr. Hanaberg, are making all possible efforts to ship their herds, preferring to pay the tax rather than to have their stock pass into the hands of the government. During January last, the shipments to Cuba amounted to 9,722 head, and these shipments will probably continue for some time.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.

A despatch to the Philadelphia "Ledger" says that a petition has been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va., by George A. Schmelz, a banker of Hampton, Va.; J. M. Curtis, of Newport News; William Harrison Smith and James D. Cochran, the last two of Philadelphia, who seek to have a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the Newport News (Va.) Abattoir Company. The petition also asks that the majority stockholders of the concern be enjoined from holding at Camden, N. J., a proposed meeting set for Saturday last. The injunction was granted and the petition for a receiver will be heard April 16. The concern is a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at \$1,500,000. Mr. Schmelz is president, and he, with the other minority stockholders, who sue with him, hold \$72,000 of stock. They allege that E. S. Palmer, promoter, holds \$900,000 of stock issued to him in consideration of an option on certain Newport News land. Complainants allege that after it was discovered that the options were practically worthless, Palmer agreed to return the stock and has not done so.

Schlegel's tannery at Lapeer, Mich., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of about \$5,000.

TRENTON ABATTOIR CO. WHOLESALE BUTCHERS.

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER.

Post of Perrine Ave.,
TRENTON, N. J.

NEW PROCESS FOR DEODORIZING FATS.

A new process has recently been brought forward for this purpose which, it is claimed, is applicable to fats of every description. A current of steam is passed through the fat at a low temperature, in a vacuum. The temperature of the steam generator is kept at a lower degree so that all condensation may be avoided, and consequently all contact between the fat and the water produced by the purifying action of the steam. A slight difference between the height of the vacuum of the steam generator and that of the fat chamber is maintained, which, it is claimed, is sufficient to accomplish the purpose.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending March 17, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Mar. 17, 1900.	to Mar. 17, '99.
PORK, BBLS.		
U. Kingdom...	977	2,346
Continent ...	1,241	986
So. & Cen. Am.	925	163
W. Indies...	3,251	1,503
Br. No. Am. ...	64	428
Other countries	21	3
Total	6,479	5,427
HAM AND BACON, LBS.		
U. Kingdom...	9,120,625	12,329,214
Continent ...	4,048,124	4,755,015
So. & Cen. Am.	207,940	269,600
W. Indies...	164,258	359,425
Br. No. Am. ...	128	4,200
Other countries	13,175	...
Total	13,554,122	17,717,454
LARD, LBS.		
U. Kingdom...	4,182,606	5,583,905
Continent ...	11,006,567	7,906,611
So. & Cen. Am.	568,305	427,235
W. Indies...	451,600	582,310
Br. No. Am. ...	128	3,440
Other countries	22,290	10,020
Total	16,240,613	14,512,611

Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

From.	Week ending March 17.
	Pork Bacon & Ham. Lard.
	Bbls. Lbs. Lbs.
New York...	5,433 5,844,750 7,812,700
Boston ...	270 5,505,700 818,413
Portland, Me.	220 467,775 601,700
Phila., Pa.	120 1,791,769 1,284,849
Baltimore, Md.	200 1,512,855 2,765,217
Norfolk ...	177 ...
Newport News	177 2,066,069
New Orleans.	53 131,140 318,415
Montreal	... 492,500 381,000
St. John, N.B.	... 492,500 381,000
Total	6,479 13,554,122 16,240,613

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99	Nov. 1, '98	to	to	Decrease.
Pork, lb ...	20,341,800	25,837,400	5,495,600		
Ham, bacon, lb.	297,896,640	372,509,242	74,703,602		
Lard, lb ...	262,354,124	304,818,230	42,464,096		

UNIQUE SALE OF HORNS.

The leading brokers at the London (England) Commercial Sale Rooms offered for sale a few days ago a rather unique variety of 1,110,200 horns, etc. One assortment was composed of 180 tons of bones and hoofs, one lot of 300,000 Australian ox and cow, and another consisted of 200,000 E. L. buffalo horns.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
REALTY BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—There has been a lighter volume of cattle here and at outside Western points than for the preceding week, and the trade tone has been somewhat more agreeable to the selling interest, though there is still abundant evidence that anything like the big runs of the previous week would immediately demoralize prices. On Monday, with a run of 14,225 here, there was a prompt reaction from ugly conditions prevailing at the close of business of the previous week, and everything in the beef steers, shipping or export line sold strong and around 10 cents higher. Tuesday's trade was inconsequential on the light supply and Wednesday saw some of the strength of Monday wiped out as a result of slightly heavier run than immediate demands of the trade called for.

There is still an enormous proportion of common, light and half fat cattle coming, but perhaps more steers that are "pretty good" than the chronic complaint of "common stuff" will admit, and the trade for the season of year is in comparatively fair condition, not any higher for fancy heeves than a year ago, but more cattle selling above \$4.60 than at that time, and the demand better able to consume supplies. The exporters are very good buyers at prices ranging from \$4.60@5.25, largely at \$4.60@5, and the Eastern shippers are free operators within about the same range, though buyers for Boston, New York and other Atlantic ports can be seen riding the yards every day and looking for "good heavy" steers, for which they are willing to pay top cattle prices. The dressed beef trade has a whole lot to say about "common cattle," but seem to be using the supplies right along.

The best cattle here the first half of this week sold at \$5.40@5.60, and bulk of beef steers \$4.50 to around \$5.25, with common light and rough steers largely at \$4@4.50.

Feeder trade is very good, with little change in prices, choice selections selling around \$4.75 and bulk at \$4.40@4.60. Stockers continue slow at prices ranging from \$3.25 @4.

Butcher cattle, cows, heifers and bulls have changed very little, cows and good heifers rather firm if any different from a week ago. Bulls of all kinds, whether for export, butcher or feeder use, selling well, as a rule, though easy on middle days of the week. Veal calves have been in liberal supply, prices are off fully a dollar per hundred and \$6 looks like a long price.

Texas cattle have been quite plentiful on this market, among them the Fort Worth show cattle, that sold at \$5.25@5.40, but the bulk of fat fed steers selling at \$4@4.50 and bulls at \$3@3.50.

HOGS.—Supplies of hogs continue to run short of last year figures for March, though the falling off is not heavy; for eighteen expired market days of the current month the number arrived was 440,000 and showed a decrease of 40,000, compared with the same number of days for March last year.

During first half of the current week the number arrived was 8,000 less than for same time the previous week. The market has been more or less spasmodic and, at this writing, is in anything but stationary temperament. On a light run on closing day of last week prices were forced up to \$5.05@5.15 basis,

with \$5.20 paid in a few instances. Monday's trade, with only 23,000 hogs arrived, ruled dull and 5c lower. Tuesday saw an active trade, with prices firm, and then on Wednesday, with a run close to 31,000, there was a slump of fully 10c, putting prices at about 15c under closing quotations of the previous week and closing in a nervous tone, liable to go either way on following days of the week.

For the week, to date of the writing, the bulk of hogs have sold between \$5@5.10, but at the close of trade on Wednesday nothing would sell above \$5.05, and \$4.90@5 was the general range within which most hogs had to sell. Prime heavy continue to command top prices, and the bacon shapes of light selling about 15c under top getters, and the packers buying largely at about 10c under prices for the butcher selections.

Eastern shippers continuing to take a very fair volume of hogs, and are setting the market pace for good, smooth, medium and heavy weights.

Sharp fluctuations in the market for the speculative products have been a ruling factor in the packer movements in the live hog trade.

SHEEP.—There has been a sharp shrinkage in the number of sheep and lambs arriving on market, compared with the previous week. The market ruled easier on sheep early in the week and lower on lambs, the top lambs selling at \$7 on Tuesday, but Wednesday saw a reaction all along the line, sheep selling strong to a shade higher and lambs about 15c higher, the same lambs that sold at \$7 on Tuesday going at \$7.15 Wednesday, with fancy natives making \$7.35, and fair to good lambs going at \$6.50@7. Prime handy weight muttons sell around \$5.75@5.85, good heavy exports \$5.40@5.65, fair to good muttons \$4.25@5.40.

Chicago Provision Market.

This week the provision pit has been the center of attraction on the Board of Trade. As noted in our last report, provisions had about recovered from their Lenten break. There has since been a steady advance, which culminated on Tuesday of this week in a sharp advance, May pork advancing 50c in less than a half hour, touching \$11.90. The cause for this interest in pork is not far to seek. The fact that the contract stock does not exceed 40,000 barrels, while the open business is fully five, and probably six times that amount, and the further fact that under the new rule not much new pork could be made for May delivery, has been the real cause of the present interesting situation. As long ago as last December traders who keep in touch with the market predicted a big rise in May pork before the expiration of that delivery. Early in February it touched \$11.30, but within a month it had dropped back to \$10.45, and the trade began to think there was not enough force in the deal to carry it through. The price, however, recovered steadily from its February reaction, with shorts from day to day becoming more anxious to cover, until the pit now is generally of the opinion that the sudden rise this week is only a suggestion of what is to take place about the time the shorts are able to cover. The pork situation now is uncertain enough to keep it thoroughly interesting. There is reason for believing July pork will be just as uncertain as the May. To make pork for either May or July means to cure the product at about 5c a pound, and the hogs on the hoof cost more than that. The influences which have counted in the provision market most have been the continued advance in hogs, and the decrease in stocks.

There is less of the speculative grades of product here than there was on March 1, and

vastly less than a year ago. The season's shortage in hogs, about 1,000,000 head, has not been lessened by the February and March movement, and the period is now at hand when the hog marketing will be further reduced by the usual spring contractions. Therefore, we look for better prices, and we thoroughly believe that the stuff in a speculative sense is a good purchase on all dips.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

PORK—(Per barrel)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	11.20	11.35	11.20	11.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)					
May	.....	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15
July	.....	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	.....	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
July	.....	6.15	6.20	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	.....	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

PORK—(Per barrel)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	11.30	11.55	11.30	11.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	11.30	11.40	11.25	11.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)					
May	.....	6.15	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	6.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.15	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	11.30	11.90	11.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.40
July	.....	11.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.35	11.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)					
May	.....	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.05	6.05
July	.....	6.20	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.15	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10
July	.....	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	11.40	11.50	11.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.35
July	.....	11.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.45	11.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)					
May	.....	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
July	.....	6.10	6.20	6.10	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	11.40	11.70	11.40	11.60
July	.....	11.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.45	11.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)					
May	.....	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
July	.....	6.20	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	6.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	6.20	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	6.25

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)		Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	.....	6.20	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25
July	.....	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25	6.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)					
May	.....	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.35	6.25	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	.....	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Gordon Valentine, the well known hog speculator, has bought a 360-acre farm in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he intends raising fine stock.

Average price of hogs at Chicago last week, \$5.00, against \$4.85 the previous week, \$3.85 the week ending December 2, 1899, and \$3.80 the corresponding week of March, 1899.

Combined receipts of both cattle and hogs at the four leading Western markets last week, compared with the corresponding week in other years, were the largest in over ten years.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 17,074; hogs, 28,750; sheep, 7,405; against 16,058 cattle, 35,508 hogs, 5,834 sheep the previous week; 17,868 cattle, 48,452 hogs, 9,064 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

The average weight of hogs last week was 223 pounds, being as light as any week in over a year. Average the previous week, 225 pounds; two weeks ago, 222 pounds; year ago, 232 pounds, and two years ago, 224 pounds.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 54,813; hogs, 158,861; sheep, 59,824; against 46,018 cattle, 165,621 hogs, 60,

832 sheep the previous week; 44,516 cattle, 161,563 hogs, 75,417 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Eleven markets received 454,000 hogs last week, or 23,000 more than the previous week, and 67,000 more than a year ago. Total at eleven markets thus far this year, 5,400,000, or 127,000 more than a year ago, and 327,000 more than two years ago.

Exporters forwarded 4,630 cattle from Chicago last week, against 3,107 the previous week, 6,234 a year ago, and 8,247 two years ago. Of the 4,630 Morris sent out 1,384; Brauer, 900; Schamberg, 592; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 573; Doud & Keefer, 425; Hathaway, 272, and Swift 251. Exporters bought 1,250 to 1,450 pound steers, largely at \$4.75@5.25.

The 128,900 hogs packed here last week included 13,800 shipped direct to down town packers and 10,000 bought by packers in Kansas City, Peoria and other markets. Armour packed 29,400; Anglo-American, 10,500; Boyd & Lunham, 6,800; Chicago, 3,500; Continental, 7,200; Hammond, 4,100; International, 6,800; Lipton, 6,000; Morris, 7,100; Swift, 25,800; Viles & Robbins, 14,000; butchers, 8,100. Packing the previous week, 129,600; and a year ago, 114,700.

Exports of cattle in February of 1900 were about 10,000 head in excess of a year ago, and 6,700 head smaller than two years ago. Total for January and February of this year was 9,400 heavier than a year ago, but 21,000 short of two years ago. Exports in two months of various years were as follows: January—1900, 20,357; 1899, 21,010; 1898, 34,643; 1897, 33,534. February—1900, 29,063; 1899, 19,015; 1898, 35,723; 1897, 29,401. Total—1900, 49,420; 1899, 40,025; 1898, 70,366; 1897, 62,935.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Commission men are getting more money out of the provision pit now than they have done in any time during the last two years.

* Mr. Anderson, of Austin, Tex., is organizing a stock company for an up-to-date electric light plant, ice factory and cold storage at Schulenburg in that state.

* The row of business houses on the West Side of James street, Kansas City, Mo., will be torn down and a new addition to the Armour packinghouse will be built. The tenants of the buildings have been notified to vacate within thirty days, and after that

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time the razing of the old structures will begin. The Armours are making extensive improvements at their plant this year. The work on the new office building at Central and Joy streets has begun and the new structure is expected to be completed by the middle of summer. The space between Lyons and Reynolds avenues will be utilized for the extension of the factory facilities. All of the space on North James street except the property upon which No. 2 police station is located, is owned by the Armours.

* Schedules of the Farmers Butter & Egg Company, of New York city show liabilities of \$8,225 and assets of \$1,223, consisting of machinery and real estate.

* According to the Fort Smith (Ark.) "Record," three of the large packinghouse companies are making a focus point in that town. An agent of Armour & Co. is there looking after the completing of a building recently purchased. A representative of Cudahy is putting the building recently leased at the lower end of the avenue in shape to receive cold storage goods and Swift & Company's men are said to be in town hunting for a store.

* The Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Tex., last week, attracted much attention, and it is said a finer display of pure blood cattle was never seen in Texas. Shorthorns and Herefords were the principal breeds exhibited and favors were about equally divided. The Hereford heifer calf Ethel, bred by Col. Rhome, of Fort Worth, and which took the blue ribbon in her class, was sold to Gilbert Hoxie for \$650.

* These officers were elected at the twenty-fourth annual session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association recently convened at Fort Worth: H. J. Kleberg, of Alice, Tex., president; Murdo McKenzie, first vice-president, Trinidad, Colo.; L. F. Wilson, second vice-president, Kansas City; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth, secretary; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, treasurer.

DUCKS BY THOUSANDS.

An immense flock of domestic ducks at Fort Dodge, Ia., is at present eating 100 bushels of corn daily at the Loomis duck farm near that city. There are 13,000 of them. A. R. Loomis, whose extensive operations have earned for him the sobriquet of "the poultry king," has recently made a successful experiment that promises to revolutionize one branch of the poultry business. Large dealers whose energies are devoted to

supplying the big cities with live poultry have experienced great difficulty in preserving the plumpness of fowls when removed into new surroundings. The refusal of the birds to eat results not only in shrinkage effecting an immediate money loss, but makes them less marketable. After twenty years' experience in feeding fowls in large numbers for market, Mr. Loomis has discovered that the ducks are the only ones that can be fed in large numbers with success.

After telling of his failure in fattening other kinds of poultry for market, Mr. Loomis adds: "All my experiments with ducks have proven different. They don't roost and seem to adjust themselves to new conditions very readily. We started with a flock of 5,000, which, proving a success, was gradually increased to its present dimensions of 13,000, that are now nearly ready for the market."

COTTON OIL AND KANSAS CITY.

It is said that the packers and soap makers in Kansas City, Mo., use enough cottonseed oil to keep several 1,000-ton mills busy night and day. Those who are informed on the subject say that the railroad situation there is such that the seed could be brought to Kansas City for less freight than is charged on the oil and meal, and the manufacture of these products in large quantities would result in the development of a much greater demand for them than now exists. The small mill which was established in Kansas City last fall has aroused an interest in the business and promises to result in the establishment of several more mills before long. The cottonseed was formerly considered a waste product and used only to fertilize the fields of the South. To-day it sells for enough to add from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 to the value of the cotton crop, and the cottonseed mills of the South represent many millions of invested capital.

The production of cottonseed amounts to about 5,000,000 tons annually and almost the whole of the crop goes to the mills. At the present time a ton of cottonseed, laid down in Kansas City, is worth about \$14, and after it has gone through the mill its value is almost doubled. The yield from a ton of seed is 280 pounds of oil, valued at \$12.60.

The oil is used in Kansas City chiefly in the manufacture of soap and in making lard. An enormous quantity of soap is turned out by Kansas City factories and cottonseed oil is used in making a large part of it. The packers make over 100,000,000 pounds of lard annually, and they probably use more than a million gallons of cottonseed oil. It enters into some grades of butter substitutes manufactured by the packers. It is a pure, healthy food product and is coming more and more into use for cooking purposes.—Kansas City Star.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1900.
The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
K. C., past week...	28,262	66,797	17,268
Same week, 1899...	26,395	47,691	14,015
Same week, 1898...	28,947	56,349	23,984
Same week, 1897...	24,881	50,157	17,738
Chicago, past week	55,500	144,300	61,400
Omaha	13,200	43,800	27,400
St. Louis	11,600	36,800	5,900
St. Joseph	4,600	33,200	9,200
Kansas City	28,300	66,800	17,300

Total past week.	224,900	121,200
Previous week...	103,900	310,400
Same week, 1899	97,000	280,000

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour	4,442	30,508	4,829
Swift	4,608	19,654	8,991
S. & S. Co.	4,836	9,092	2,111
G. Fowler Co.	137	9,520	....
Ruddy Bros.	214	....	....
Small butchers	220	320	163

Total past week.	14,452	62,103	15,894
Previous week...	14,059	43,776	16,245
Same week, 1899	12,548	45,020	11,555

CATTLE.—Wednesday of the past week was, to use a common expression, "its black Friday," as on Wednesday prices tipped their very lowest. For the remainder of the week the stocks were not so large and the purchasers were forced to advance their prices some 15c above the lowest prices. Taking the week, however, as a whole, the medium and the heavy stock were from 10@15c per 100 lbs. lower than that of the previous week. During the entire week no fancy cattle offered. However, there were some very good light and medium weights. On Friday some 1,532 lbs. average cattle sold at \$3.35, and this on a range with the highest prices paid. Cows and heifers in very light supply for the entire week. The prices were therefore very steady, indeed. While a few cows sold at \$4, still quite a number sold from \$3.25@3.50. While a few heifers sold at fancy prices, quite a range of them changed hands at \$4.30. The bull market for the entire week was very steady. A few sold at \$4. Western receipts ran to lightish weights. Some 1,353 lbs. average Western steers sold at \$4.65; some cows, 1,070 lbs. average, at \$3; some heifers, 714 lbs. average, at \$3.50. For the week the loss was fully 10@15c per 100 lbs. The quarantine Texans, however, held their own in a remarkably good manner. Some 1,070 lbs. average sold at \$4.40, and towards the close of the week a bunch of 126 of 948 lbs. average sold at \$4.05. Texas cows were very scarce and brought good prices. Some 945 lbs. average sold at \$3.25. A good many Texas bulls changed hands at \$3. The stocker and feeder market was what may be called a very quiet one during the entire week, with prices say from 10@15c per 100 lbs. lower. The speculators

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carrying entirely too much stock to suit their fancy. They sent forward to the country 329 cars, against 302 cars for the previous week and 257 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle: Cudahy, 828 head; Ackerman, 447; Kraus, 274; Hall, 109, and other small scattering shipments.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,507; Tuesday, 9,500. Good heavy cattle are still scarce, the arrivals running mostly light and medium weights. There was one bunch, however, of fairly fancy cattle which may be called of the Christmas order, of 1,516 lbs. average, that sold for \$5.40, the best price paid for some time. Cows and heifers still scarce. Some very good heifers sold at \$4.50. More bulls than usual sold at the \$4 mark. Towards the close of Tuesday's market there was a perceptible weakness in all the best grades of cattle, so that the sales made in the early part of the day were a great deal more satisfactory than the prices obtained at the close of the market. A fair supply of Western cattle. Some few heavy bunches, but still running more to light and medium weights. Some 1,548 lbs. average Western steers sold at \$5.20; Western cows, 847 lbs. average, at \$3.85; Western heifers, 660 lbs. average, at \$3.80, and quite a number of Western bulls, about 1,550 lbs. average, sold at \$3.30. Some Western fed Texas steers of 1,243 lbs. average sold at \$4.45. On Monday quite a number of quarantine cattle. On Tuesday, however, the receipts of such were merely nominal. The best prices so far this week: 1,115 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.30. Texas cows are very scarce and a better feeling for such. Some 788 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.40. Texas bulls put in a pretty fair appearance and one bunch of 68 head of 1,190 lbs. average sold at \$3. The stocker and feeder market is still in an easy way. The speculators had on hand from the past week quite a number of steers that had a tendency to keep prices lower; in fact, at present writing it is no ways a strong market.

HOGS.—The past week was decidedly a sort of millennium for the hog raiser—the best week he had seen for many a day, as Wednesday introduced us to the \$5 American hog, and we most sincerely wish that he will stay with us for quite a while. The hogs that brought this money were looked on as very prime indeed, but no such hogs offered on Thursday, so that the highest price paid was \$4.95, with the bulk at \$4.75@4.85. On Friday, however, the \$5 hog again put in an appearance, and all along the line there was

a better feeling, the bulk selling at \$4.80@4.90. There was a good demand for light hogs and pigs, and the speculators and shippers contending with each other for the offerings. While both speculators and shippers were not inclined to be bullish on Saturday, the packers made up for such deficiency, and had the pleasure of contributing even a higher valuation to the American hog, the tops standing \$5.05, the bulk \$4.85@4.95. Outside shippers in the past week sent forward 4,601 hogs, against 4,332 for the previous week, against 2,476 for corresponding week one year ago.

This week, Monday's receipts 7,180; Tuesday's receipts 13,180; and a fancy load of Indian hogs, heavy weight, sold at \$5.05, the bulk for the day going at \$4.85@4.95. Some of the speculators who indulged a little too freely in the morning were nipped in the last sales by 2½c per 100 lbs. on some of their purchases. On Tuesday, while Chicago had very small receipts, the other markets were pretty well supplied, and decidedly the best of the market was at the earliest of the day, closing weaker from say 2½@5c per 100 lbs. the top for the day standing at \$5.05, the bulk \$4.85@4.95. Light hogs and pigs are in good demand, the outside shippers being a very good friend of theirs at present writing.

SHEEP.—During the past week it was a strong market on all grades. The receipts below the actual wants and demand. Swift received quite a number direct from his various feeding pens. The demand for stockers and feeders good, and the only fault, the offerings too small. This week, Monday, 3,808; Tuesday, 3,956. Monday developed a weaker feeling, so thought some traders, but, notwithstanding, an early clearance the order of the day. The first spring lambs to put in an appearance, not choice, but selling, a bunch of 14 head, 42 lbs. average, at \$8.50 per 100 lbs. Among the sales may be noted: 120 Colorado lambs, 78 lbs., at \$8.80; 1,111 Colorado lambs, 70 lbs. average, at \$6.70; 398 Colorado lambs, 78 lbs. average, at \$6.70; 520 New Mexico lambs, 76 lbs. average, at \$6.75; 200 Colorado yearlings, 94 lbs. average, at \$5.90; 395 Colorado wethers, 113 lbs. average, at \$5.60; 451 Colorado ewes, 92 lbs. average, at \$5.20, and 584 Western Utahs, 105 lbs. average, at \$5.60.

The plant of the American Linseed Oil Company at Polk and Ellsworth streets, Chicago, Ill., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000.

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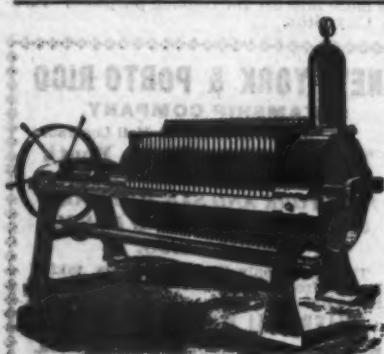
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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 12, by Mr. Barney: Petition of A. P. Abel and other dairy farmers, of Washington county, Wis., in favor of the bill to tax oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Brosius: Petition of Jonas Ely, Levi Fisher and others, of Gap, Pa., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Burkett: Petition of W. H. Cook and other citizens, of Hickman, Neb., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire: Petition of J. W. Farr and others, of Littleton, N. H., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Curtis: Petition of C. O. Griffin and others, of Madison, Kan., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Dolliver: Petition of A. Gilmore and 10 other citizens of Hobart, Iowa, in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Gamble: Petition of the members and patrons of Alsen Co-operative Creamery, of Alsen, S. D., favoring the Grout bill relating to dairy products, etc.; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Mercer: Petition of W. E. Riddell, of Omaha, Neb., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 8,754, imposing a 2-cent tax on process butter and establishing licenses for manufacturers, etc.; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Sherman: Petition of C. E. Sittig and others, of Utica, N. Y., in favor of the bill to tax oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Showalter: Petition of A. L. North and others, of Slippery Rocks, Pa., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Sulzer: Resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange, favoring free trade with Puerto Rico; referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.—By Mr. Wadsworth: Petition of E. S. Sterling and 78 farmers, of Orleans county, N. Y., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Weeks: Memorial of the Michigan State Farmers' Institute Agricultural College, urging the passage of the pure-food and dairy bill, etc.; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania: Petitions of the Union Dairy Company, of Cleveland, O., and Isaac W. Davis & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring House bill No. 3,717, to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By the Speaker, March 14: Petitions of A. W. Rea and 31 citizens of Colesburg, C. W.

Richards and 28 citizens of Chapin, Robert H. McNally and 30 citizens of Hudson, Patrick Carter and nine citizens of Cascade, Ia., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3,717 to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Acheson: Petitions of J. S. Junk and others, of Uniontown, Pa., and R. B. Cochran, of Canonsburg, Pa., in favor of the passage of House bill No. 3717, to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Bull: Resolution of Kickemuit Grange No. 24, of Warren, R. I., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Cummings and other citizens of Burnside, Ia.; F. C. Christensen and 10 citizens of Britt, Ia., favoring the passage of the Grout bill amending the oleomargarine law of 1898; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Green, of Pennsylvania: Petition of J. Kuhns and others, of Wescosville, Pa., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Jack: Petition of F. C. Wray and others, of Scottsdale, Pa., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Lybrand: Petition of Dr. J. R. Skidmore and 50 citizens of Logan County, O., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Powers: Petition of James Kemp and other citizens of Enosburg, Vt., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Bell, March 15: Petition of J. P. Truscott and other citizens of Salida, Col., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Brenner: Petition of A. A. Neanove and others of Trenton and Seven-mile, O., in favor of the bill to tax oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Curtis: Petition of J. E. Watkins, Strickler & Son and others of Leavenworth, Kan., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Esch: Resolution of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Humane Society protesting against the passage of bill extending the limit of time for holding live stock in transit from twenty-four to forty hours; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Mercer: Petition of the Western Butter Company, W. H. Hazzard, Thomas A. Fry and James A. Clark, all of Omaha, Neb., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 8754 placing a tax on process butter and licensing manufacturers and dealers; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Norton, of South Carolina: Resolutions of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange against the passage of bills adverse to the live stock industry; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Bromwell: Resolution of the Pork Packers and Provision Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439 to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Spalding, March 17: Petition of Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' Association, of North Dakota, for the passage of a bill prohibiting the use of trading checks, etc.; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Dalzell, March 19: Petition of the Retail Merchants' Association, of Illinois; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo., and Mercantile Club, of Kansas City, Kan., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Mann: Protests of the Retail Merchants' Association, of Illinois; the Commercial Club, of Kansas City, Kan., and Mercantile Club, of Kansas City, Mo., against the passage of the Grout, Towney or any other bills increasing the tax on butterine, etc.; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Norton, of South Carolina: Resolutions of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, of Columbia, S. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439 to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Stokes: Papers by The National Provisioner to accompany House bill No. 6445 relating to butter and food products and their transportation; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Graham, March 20: Protest of the Merchants' Association of Illinois, against the Grout, Towney, or other bills to increase the tax on butterine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Payne: Petition of W. P. Roger and others, of Williamson, N. Y., for legislation relating to transportation of dairy or food products; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also petition of citizens of Northumberland county, Pa., urging the passage of House bill No. 6,634, enlarging the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibiting the transportation of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Sprague: Resolution of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in favor of a commission to study and report upon the industrial and commercial conditions of China and Japan and Senate bill No. 1,439; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Stewart, of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, in the interest of manufacturing and commercial industries; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also resolutions of the Wisconsin Humane Society, protesting against the passage of the bill extending the time that live stock may be permitted to be confined in cars, boats or vessels; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Wadsworth: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association for new and suitable national quarantine buildings and grounds for imported live stock, etc.; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* William C. Layer, who was connected with Armour & Co.'s plant at Milwaukee, Wis., has been transferred to the branch at Omaha. Mr. Layer will assume charge of the dressed beef department.

* The Treasury Department decides that no drawback can be allowed on granulated sugar used in curing meats for export, as the curing of meat is not a manufacture within the meaning of the drawback law.

* The Oakland Meat Company, whose stockyards are in Alameda county, California, have gotten out a very pretty red leather desk calendar. This calendar is good for two years, and is one of the most useful we have seen.

* It is reported that Armour & Co., of Chicago, have secured an option on 500 acres of land in east Toledo, O., and that it is the intention of the company to establish a stockyard and slaughterhouse there on a large scale.

* The H. C. Offutt Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, Mo., capital \$25,000, has received permission as a foreign corporation to do business in Kansas. Also the Bowles Live Stock Association, of Chicago, with capital of \$100,000, has been granted same privilege.

* If the Maryland Legislature a resolution asking the Representatives of Maryland in Congress to support the Grout and Davidson bill providing for a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine, was ordered engrossed for a third reading, after considerable opposition on the part of Senators Dodson and Wilkinson.

* A Kansas City packinghouse man who has been making a special study of foreign markets, says the supply of hogs in the United States will be short for a number of years because of the recent wars. He says that the army trade alone is enough to take up the surplus hog products, and that in addition, the meat trade is rapidly extending into entirely new fields.—*Kansas City Star*.

* A letter has been received by the National Live Stock Association at Denver, Col., from James C. Evans & Co., at Fort Collins, announcing the arrival of a federal stock inspector. State inspectors will be ignored in that section hereafter. An effort is now being made by Secretary Martin, of the Live Stock Association, to have the Bureau of Animal Industry order the inspector from the Northern field to the South in the fall when sheep are brought into the State. This will relieve the feeders of the tax at that end.

* The annual report of the Montana Wool Board of Sheep Commissions shows that Montana still holds first place among the wool producing States of the Union. The year ending February 28, 20,000,000 lbs. of wool were produced and the total value estimated at \$3,200,000, and the shipments of lambs and mutton bring the total up to \$4,500,000. At the time of enumeration, March 1, 1899, there were 3,461,183 head; since that 1,002,972 lambs were dropped and 217,586 sheep imported. Exports were only 358,421. Present assessed valuation of sheep in the State is \$8,302,944.

* Members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, together with the cattle and sheepmen of the Western States, strongly protest against a bill that has been introduced into both Houses of Congress to change the number of hours that a railroad company may hold live stock in its cars without rest, food and water. The bill was introduced as the result of the efforts of the various railroad companies, and has been indorsed by several cattle organizations. The members of these organizations, so the stockmen who are opposed to the bill declare, did not know that they were hurting themselves.

OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

I.

The meat conditions of the world and the market demands for meat are rearranging the provincial and territorial distribution of live stock and revolutionizing the instruments and methods of handling both the live and the dead product.

When population was less dense and not so particular, and when the facilities for gathering and distributing the products and the produce of this country and of the world, everything moved in its own little local sphere. There was an awakening.

First came the early settlers and their nomadic herds which roamed rent free upon the tenantless acres of the East. Then came the "prairie schooners" and the weary leg transportation which bore our Western pioneers to that great wilderness towards the setting sun which they have turned into the granary of our great country and into that vast cattle kingdom to which we and the universe have so long looked for the wherewith to sustain human life.

Gradually the plough and the factory have supplanted the steer and have taken up the provinces from which he migrated; time and circumstance have multiplied the human race in our own land and built in behind the footsteps and over the trail of the fugitive pioneer and his herd. Long since the hungered on the farms, in the huddled cities, and the human hives in the crowded factories of commerce above which stream the dark bluffs of smoke that cloud the heavens have looked to our Western prairies and the green hills above the plains for meat and bread, for the East was too busy or unable to grow such grain and such beef so cheaply. The world abroad had gradually outgrown its meat supply and called for food. The wage of the common folk had gotten below the price of meat diet, while those who could afford the luxury of it became facetious and demanded the best at any price. The peoples of Europe had increased by many millions in half a century and the meat herds had actually fallen off, not only relatively, but in actual numbers.

Two markets were thus created abroad; one for a succulent, high grade meat; the other for a middle grade of meat; the former, to feed the wealthier connoisseurs; the latter, with which to feed the poorer and middle classes. In the meantime the meat tastes and the general conditions of our own people improved, bringing into the consumptive market high and medium grades of meat with which to feed the masses and classes of our own land. Then the Western herds began to travel East again. They came by train loads, and, later, in the refrigerated carcass form. The increasing demand of our own, as well as of European consumers, for a scientifically fed high bred prime beef measurably relieved the grassy plains of the exclusive burden of fattening the whole meat supply, and left to these acres only the preliminary work of building the frame and of supplying the middle grades of cheaper stuff for that market. The higher price paid for prime hand fed beef and the growing market demand for this grade of flesh gradually brought the farms of the West and those of the East of our country again into the business of raising prime beef with which to supply the demand for a superior meat. The farmers of the East were aroused, gradually woke up, and are now doing a large feeding business, which gives them a profitable use of their grazing acreage and the use of the waste and other products of the farm, turning them into the more valuable product of prime slaughter stock.

The Atlantic seaboard is gradually becoming a meridian for the export dead meat trade between this country and Europe. The European demands and the hand-feeding facilities of the country east of the Mississippi added to the advantages of Atlantic seaboard warehouses which have enlivened the interest which factories take in the meat business. This has had the tendency to not only cause a gradual shifting of much of the feeding business from West to East, but has naturally drawn the meat and provision factories after them. The truth of this statement finds marked verification in the fact that many old pork packing industries which lagged have in recent years taken on new life and many of them have actually outgrown their former pretentious proportions, while new and important ones have sprung into existence. Another verification of this migration of the prime herd and of the springing up of Eastern abattoirs to handle this increased trade and thereby unburden the growing strain upon the multiplying concerns in the Middle West is the gradual establishment of big plants along the Atlantic coast line by Western houses and others to facilitate the handling of the Eastern and the export meat trade of the United States. The most conspicuous of these are the proposed building of a large abattoir and incidental cold storage and other warehouses of the Newport News Abattoir Company, at Newport News, Va.; the enlargement of the immense plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at New York City so as to provide for increased slaughtering and for freezing, in view of government, military and other frozen meat orders; the more recent acquisition of the plant of the Eastmans Company of New York by Swift and Company and the purpose of the new proprietors to make that one of the biggest packinghouse plants in the country; the enlargement and extension of the Jacob Dold plant at Buffalo, New York, and of other important plants.

The increase of our export meat trade and the universal demand of the better classes for only the very best meat has so affected the center of the fat stock trade that it has, during the last twenty-five years, so persistently shifted towards the rising sun as to be now east of the "Father of Waters;" and it is gradually drawing nearer the Atlantic seaboard. The range cattle and general live stock center, on the contrary, is migrating further West. The fat cattle are hunting the consumptive center and export horizon, while the grazing herds are seeking the still untenanted plains and the grassy laps of the mountains in those areas where both grass and rent are as free as they can be had in this aggressive age, and where water and transportation are convenient and relatively cheap. Transportation and refrigeration are the two other graces which, with feeding, have given to the world the finest commercial beef ever known in the history of man.

(To be continued.)

THE CATTLE SITUATION.

With a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of beef cattle in ten years; with an increase of 30 per cent. in the population of our meat-eating country; with prosperity installed in every industry; with foreign demand increasing and foreign nations dependent upon us; with a balance of trade annually in our favor amounting to \$12 per capita increase in the currency of the country; without a cloud in the sky to obscure the sunshine from a happy, industrious and prosperous people, only the sluggard and the ignorant have cause for complaint, and the cattleman who is not successful has only his own neglect to lay hold of the abounding essential of success to blame for his failure.—T. F. B. Sotham in *Fort Worth (Tex.) Register*.



Straight line track in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of
....The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for
 Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for
 Catalogue.



Curve line track in position.



"PROVISIONS WELL CURED SELL"
 BY USING
LIGNUM Established 1883

For smoking you obtain the sweet and delightful flavor
 which the trade of to-day demands for first-class Hams,
 Shoulders, Beef, Sausages, Tongues, etc.
 Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Ar-
 mour & Company, Swift and Company, Rohe & Brother.
 Armour Packing Company, F. Bechstein & Sons, Interna-
 tional Packing Company, North Packing and Provision
 Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic
 Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and
 many others.

Write us and SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
 Carload lots a specialty.

THE LIGNUM COMPANY,
 177 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.

**PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS
 GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.**

645,056. PROCESS OF TREATING LEATHER. Richard B. Arthur, Ballarat, Victoria. Filed Aug. 30, 1899. Serial No. 728,990.

645,000. CAN OPENER. A. T. Beckley, Iroquois Farm, Costa Rica. Filed June 26, 1899. Serial No. 721,988.

645,110. PROCESS OF PREPARING REMEDIAL SUBSTANCES FROM SWINE BLOOD. G. Lorenz, Darmstadt, Germany, assignor to the Rothlauf Serum Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Berlin, Germany. Filed July 6, 1898. Serial No. 685,267.

645,138. CAN CLEANING MACHINE. Chas. W. Sleeper, Lancaster, N. H., assignor to the Sleeper Machine Company of Maine. Filed Nov. 15, 1899. Serial No. 737,043.

645,160. DELINTING MACHINE. James J. Faulkner, Memphis, Tenn., assignor of one-third to W. S. Brian, same place. Filed April 14, 1899. Serial No. 713,005.

645,210. REFRIGERATOR. H. B. Murdock, Detroit, Mich., assignor of three-fourths to Peter A. Joyce, Frank T. Joyce and Frank J. Peddie, same place. Filed May 10, 1899. Serial No. 716,209.

645,223. MACHINE FOR REGISTERING AND RECORDING WEIGHTS. P. C. Palmer, Kansas City, Kan. Filed Aug. 16, 1898. Serial No. 688,727.

645,242. CREAM SEPARATOR. Henry Whitlock, Farmington, Ia. Filed Oct. 6, 1899. Serial No. 732,800.

645,407. COLD STORAGE APPARATUS OR SYSTEM. A. J. Tibbits, Southfield, Mich. Filed June 30, 1899. Serial No. 722,410.

645,418. HOG SCRAPING MACHINE. G. W. Constantine, Chicago, Ill. Filed Dec. 11, 1899. Serial No. 739,988.

645,439. VAT FOR VEACHING BARK. J. B. Thoms, Knoxville, Tenn. Filed May 1, 1897. Renewed Jan. 16, 1900. Serial No. 1,686.

645,476. CHURN. Bessie Kingsley, South Vancouver, Canada. Filed June 17, 1899. Serial No. 720,966.

645,531. EVAPORATOR. A. P. Merrill, San Francisco, Cal., assignor of one-half to Noble Hamilton, same place. Filed June 17, 1897. Serial No. 641,155.

645,569. RECEPTACLE FOR STERILIZED PERISHABLE SUBSTANCES. I. L. Roberts, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 18, 1896. Serial No. 612,566.

645,600. DETERGENT COMPOUND. August Lulm, Barmen, Germany. Filed May 6, 1895. Serial No. 548,267.

645,623. PROCESS OF REFINING DISTILLED GREASE. John Hopkinson, Bradford, England. Filed Aug. 17, 1898. Serial No. 688,795.

645,681. MACHINE FOR CUTTING BONES FOR POULTRY FOOD. A. H. Chapman, Upton, Mass., assignor to the Chapman Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed May 17, 1899. Serial No. 717,144.

645,723. PRESS FOR COTTON, WOOL, HAIR, ETC. G. A. Lowry, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Planters' Compress Company of West Virginia. Filed Aug. 23, 1897. Serial No. 649,207.

645,725. PRESS FOR COTTON WOOL, HAIR, ETC. G. A. Lowry, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Planters' Compress Company, Boston, Mass. Filed June 2, 1899. Serial No. 719,074.

645,829. COMBINED REFRIGERATING AND VENTILATING CAR. John Player, Topeka, Kan. Filed Nov. 8, 1897. Serial No. 657,796.

645,862. FISH CUTTING MACHINE. J. M. K. Letson and F. W. Burpee, Vancouver, Canada. Filed Feb. 2, 1899. Serial No. 704,231.

Designs.

32,371. SCALE FRAME. J. W. Culmer, Cleveland, O., assignor to the National Computing Scale Company, same place. Filed Feb. 21, 1900. Serial No. 6,114. Term of patent 14 years.

LORD & THOMAS AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Among the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition the one that will possess much interest for the advertiser and publisher is that of the Lord & Thomas Advertising Agency of Chicago and New York, a feature of which is an immense map of the United States, occupying a wall space of 16x18 feet, depicting the publishing interests of the various States and Territories, printed figures in each denoting the area, population, number of



New York Office, 65 Chambers St.
 London Office, 108 Hatton
 Garden, E. C.

MAKERS

OF HIGH GRADE

Thermometers

Scientifically
 Adapted for
 all Manu-
 facturing
 Processes.



Special

Thermometers
 For
 PROCESSING
 CHEMICAL
 BATH
 VACUUM PANS,
 LARD
 REFINING,
 REFRIGERATING,
 COLD
 STORAGE,
 HAM BOILING,
 HAM TESTING,
 SOLDER
 MACHINES,
 ETC., ETC.

A new
 Catalogue
 has just
 been issued. Fig. D-16.



Fig. B-8.

publications, the circulation per issue and the percentage of circulation to the population of the more populous States, being subdivided into two or more sections—figures which are interesting to the general public and of great value to the advertiser as a guide in effecting a judicious distribution of his advertising appropriation.

A further tabulation of statistics, taking each State or Territory in its entirety, shows the value of plants, number of employees, average hours of labor, wages and average cost per inch for yearly advertising.

It is especially interesting to note how clearly indicated is the thoroughness of the American press as a means of publicity, and the high average of literacy of the people, exceeding that of any other nation.

Any advertiser contemplating an expenditure in newspaper advertising space would do well to send Messrs. Lord & Thomas for one of these very instructive and comprehensive maps.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Traffic has been rather limited owing to the continued difference in opinion as to what constitutes values. Conditions are stationary at present and it is hard to determine which way prices will go, holders and buyers naturally differing on this point. The packers have made overtures toward marking up values, but whether these attempts were well based, next week's traffic will probably determine.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in a small way at 12½c. It is claimed that a fractionally lower bid was declined. There are some holders now demanding 12½c.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are neglected. There is some stock on hand. The views of buyers are not above 11½c, while the packers demand 11½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 3,600 at 10½c, which price was regarded high by most of the buyers, whose views were not in advance of 10½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are a fairly strong factor and have moved in fair volume at 12½c. They are fully as well sustained as any feature of the market.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have sold in a small way at 11c. Under 55 lbs. they are worth from 10½c to 11c.

NATIVE BULLS.—Offer at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The new upper leather trust has been operating with considerable freedom and claim to have bought Buffs at 9½c—8½c for ones and twos. If this is so, the purchase establishes a precedent inasmuch as it allows a whole cent difference in the selections. This practice had not, at this writing, become a recognized basis of trading. General conditions are somewhat improved and dealers claim to be sold ahead on some grades. The difference in the views of buyer and seller continues to restrict traffic. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are nominally worth 9½@8½c for ones and twos, though it is claimed that sales of twos were effected ½ cent less. There are a number still to be delivered in satisfaction of old contracts.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., now offer at 9½c. They are an indifferent factor.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS, range in price from 8½c to 9½c and are neglected and in accumulation.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, offer now at 9½@8½c for ones and twos. They are not in active request.

NATIVE BULLS have been sold in choice selection at 8½c for a choice selection—8½c will buy an ordinary variety.

CALFSKINS.—Good country skins, 8 to 15 lbs., hold steady at 12½c and are in good request.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Leather, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottumm
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bone, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given.
Kansas City, Mo.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., bring 11½c for short haired stock and 11c for the inferior kind.

DEACONS continue from 62½c to 85c. They are well sustained.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSEHIDES are in active request at from \$3.55 to 3.65, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS are fairly well sold up and prices well maintained at quotation:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.45@1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.20@1.30.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of some 17,000 hides. These sales included 5,000 of one of the small packers here, taking his slaughter to the 1st of April. The hides of the larger packers were sold at what may be deemed full prices. Heavy Texas sold at 12½@12½c, light Texas sold at 11½@11½c. A thousand all-weight native cows of one of the small packers sold at 10½c. The stocks here, that of branded, are not large; in fact, they are pretty much all in the hands of one packer, two of the largest packers being pretty well sold up to slaughter. Sales this week of heavy Texas at 12½c, lights 11½c, but quite a number of tanners refuse to come to the market at present, as they expect that the April hides will show a very fair percentage of short-haired hides. The present slaughter of Texas seem to hover over 12½c for heavies, 11½c for lights. One of the packers will not sell at this figure, for the simple reason he has some very good early hides yet on hand. Butt branded steers are in no large supply. Colorados are a little dragging, and it would not be surprising if 10½c would not be the valuation for some lots. Other packers will not sell less than 10½c. Heavy native cows and native steers are the heaviest articles on the market. Tanners are fighting shy of these two articles, and some are of the opinion that native steers will settle to the 11½c mark for heavies, with 10½c for heavy native cows. To be sure, the packers laugh at these prices at present, and think that in the near future there will be a better outlook for them. There is no disputing the fact, however, that from the packers' point of view of sales the native stock is very dull. The tanners of native stock are purchasing in very small quantities. Indeed, simply from hand to mouth. Some packers, however, are of the opinion that this matter will change in a short time, and that after the short-haired hides come forward there will be a corresponding firmness of tone and higher prices to the market, and at that time tanners who now refuse to touch long-haired hides will be glad to pay even a trifle higher than they can now purchase for. Some packers are of the opinion that a waiting policy is the best one to assume. This, however, would be a repetition of last year's business, and then—history does not always repeat itself.

SHEEPSKINS are still in good request. Sales are made pretty well up to slaughter and at the old figures, ranging from \$1.45@1.50 for the best wool pelts.

BOSTON.

Business is restricted to the immediate needs of tanners who will not purchase for more than 9½c and do not operate freely at

that. There is not a large surplus in the hands of tanners. New Englands are worth 9c and are in rather more generous supply.

CALFSKINS.—There isn't much doing, though the light receipts easily sell at quotation prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—The principal call is for the better grades. Stocks are only medium and receipts are not excessive.

PHILADELPHIA.

Business received something of an impetus owing to large operations of last week. Stocks have been appreciably depleted. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

CITY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—There are plenty of hides of every selection offering. Qualities are very inferior and prices inconsistently high.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11@12c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10½@11½c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 10@11c.

CITY COWS.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see p. 37.)

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The market has not been active owing to a number of causes, such as a difference of opinion as to values, and the indifferent motive which the tanners have had to purchase. It may be that in order to move some of their holdings the packers may mark them down in the very early future, though some claim that the more favorable condition of the leather market will prevent a further decline. The feature of the market was the operation in buffs by the upper leather trust who bought a considerable quantity of buffs at an alleged price of 9½c for ones and 8½c for twos. Dealers claim to be sold ahead on several varieties and all things considered, the market is looking better.

Boston is quiet, 9½c being the limit on buffs, with tanners impervious to the offer, excepting so far as their necessities render purchase imperative. New Englands at 9c are an indifferent factor. Last week's movement had a stimulating effect on Philadelphia conditions and stocks were considerably depleted by the operation of some of the big tanners. There are plenty of hides available in New York, but tanners buy conservatively.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12½c; **No. 1 butt branded,** 60 lbs. and up, 11½@11½c; **Colorado steers,** 10½@10½c; **No. 1 Texas steers,** 12½c; **No. 1 native cows,** 11c; under 55 lbs., 11c; **branded cows,** 10%@11c; **native bulls,** 10c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½c; **No. 2,** 8½c; **No. 1 extremes,** 25 to 40 lbs., 9½c; **branded steers and cows,** 8½@9½c; **heavy cows,** 8½c; and up, 8½@9½c; **native bulls,** 8½c; **calfskins,** for **No. 1,** 12½c; **kips,** for **No. 1,** 11@11½c; **deacons,** 62½@85c; **slunks,** 30c; **horsehides,** \$3.55@3.65; **packer pelts,** \$1.45@1.50; **country pelts,** \$1.05@1.30; **packer lambs,** \$1.20@1.30.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c; **New England hides,** 9c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c; **country cows,** 8½@9c; **country bulls,** 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11@12c; **butt branded steers,** 10½@11½c; **side branded steers,** 10@11c; **city cows,** 9½@10c; **native bulls (flat),** 9½c; **calfskins** (see page 37); **horsehides,** \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

The new salesrooms of the American Hide and Leather Co., 96 Cliff street, are in charge of Alfred Bernard, formerly of Bernard and Friedman, Boston.

S. Zachmann, hide dealer of Hamburg, Germany, sailed to-day for home on the Patricia. He has been here several weeks visiting American tanneries.

The committee having the matter in charge has secured pledges of about \$4,500 of the \$5,000 to be raised toward rebuilding the tannery at Bethel, Vt. This sum is to be a gift outright, and is to be given to some responsible party who will go ahead and put up the buildings, which are estimated to cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Messrs. Phelps and Garrison, the lessees of the tannery that was burned in January, agree to lease and run for a term of years such a building if constructed for them and pay a fair rental. They would employ about 100 hands.

SKINS IN DEMAND.

We have the following information from London, England: "All kinds of light shaved hides and dressing hides are wanted, the supplies being at the present time insufficient to cope with the demand."

This is an echo of the decision of Assistant Treasurer Spalding that pickled skins are not "partly manufactured," and are therefore entitled to free entry into this country. The result of this peculiar decision in favor of a class of the American tanners and importers has been to create a demand all over Europe for this class of half-manufactured skins, and to double the imports of them into this country during the last seven months.

Our European advices show that rough calfskins have ready sale in spite of the high prices asked for them. Evidently they are being largely purchased by the picklers for their export trade.

Read The National Provisioner.

LONDON WOOL SALES, SECOND SERIES.

The second series of the wool sales for the year opened on March 6 in London. There were a large number of buyers present from many countries. Purchasers were inclined to buy cautiously, with the result that the sales averaged about 10 per cent. below the closing prices obtained for the first series. Still bidding was good and prices generally good, exceptionally so when compared with last year.

* Referring to recent convictions in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for selling oleomargarine contrary to law, District Attorney Beck has issued a statement calling attention to the act of August 2, 1886, which provides substantially as follows: Each package must have the name and the address of the dealer printed or branded thereon, and likewise the words "pound" and "oleomargarine" in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square. "Since June last," says Mr. Beck, "the Legislature of Pennsylvania has legalized the sale of oleomargarine, and there is no further excuse for its illegal sale. Hereafter I shall feel indisposed to recommend the settlement of any prosecution for the unlawful sale of oleomargarine unless I am fully convinced that the sale was ignorantly made. If dealers desire to sell oleomargarine they must comply with the provisions of the United States laws or take the consequence. This is not only due the government, but it is also due the public, which is entitled to receive the commodity for which it asks and pays."

* There was a permanent organization formed by the cattlemen of the Pacific coast at its executive session held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. A memorial to Congress in the interests of the cattlemen was passed, which closed with a request for early action. T. C. Lusk, of Chico, was elected as chairman, George A. Newhall secretary, and an executive committee was appointed composed of T. C. Lusk, Jesse D.

Carr, John Sparks, of Nevada; Jeremiah Millais, of Arizona; J. Churchill, of Yreka; George W. Grayson, of Oakland; Walter L. Vail, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Nickell, of San Francisco. The meeting was a stormy one, as a number of conflicting measures were proposed for the cattlemen's support, but eventually a memorial was passed whose salient features are similar to those embodied in the Foster bill now pending before Congress.

* A despatch from Rockport, Tex., says that the schooner Flower of France, Dunbar master, bound for Galveston from there, picked up a number of tierces of lard in the gulf of Cedar Bayou. Some people from Tarpon, Mustang Island, also picked up some. The lard is supposed to be part of the cargo of the Mary Lorena, being her deck load, which was thrown overboard, though it may be from the McInnis, which foundered off the Mexican coast some weeks ago.

* At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Union Stockyards Company, of that city, the old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: C. L. Werk, W. H. Doane, W. J. Lipincott, W. W. Johnson, B. F. Davis, Abe Furst, A. J. Mullane, H. L. Brenneman and N. H. Biggs. The annual report was read, showing the company to have enjoyed a very prosperous year, with receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep fully up to the average.

* The Valley Falls (N. Y.) Milk and Cheese Company has been incorporated. Corporators: W. J. Durfee, Morey Snell, A. F. Snell, J. E. Quackenbush, James McCarthy, M. D. Mackey, Frederick W. Marshall and J. J. Weaver, of Valley Falls, and W. J. Rockwell, of Stockbridge, N. Y.

* The free distribution of cattle blackleg vaccine by the Department of Agriculture is being vigorously protested against by the manufacturers who make and sell it, and a movement is in progress to have Congress interfere and forbid the further gratuitous supply.

* The farmers of South Burleigh, Ont., Canada, have organized to build a cheese factory. Directors elected are: Joseph C. Harvey, Charles Hales, Chas. Lauder, Clark Brownscombe and Chas. Armstrong. Joseph C. Harris was elected president.

* A petition has been filed in the City Circuit Court, Baltimore, Md., asking that the Maryland Chipped Beef Co., of that city, be dissolved. Judge Sharp signed an order requiring cause to be shown by April 17 why it should not be dissolved.

* Planes, drills and lathes have been purchased for the complete machine shop for the Dold packing plant at Wichita, Kan. The machinery is to be operated by an eight horse-power engine especially secured for this purpose.

* R. A. Caldwell, of Apsley, Peterboro Co., Ontario, Canada, is to build a cheese factory at Gillies, near Port Arthur, of that province.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTION BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JO. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, A Paste
that Sticks. No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin. No Peeling Off.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO
THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK

SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

SWIFT'S

Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th.
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN
Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY
Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS WITH PRESERVALINE.

Made by Drs. Froehling, Kuhn and Moechel
in Kansas City, Oct. 12-15, 1899
(Inclusive).

The question of preservatives in relation to foods and food matters being one which so generally engages the public and scientific mind, it is interesting to watch any tests that are made with and any action upon the human system by the use of any known preservative; the effect upon the stomach and the digestive action of the organs upon foods which carry a per cent. of what is commonly known as a food preservative. The following experiments were conducted at Kansas City by well known medical men:

STOMACH DIGESTION.

Subject, William E. Schulze, age 39 years, weighs 160 pounds, in healthy condition, of a nervous temperament.

Examination of the stomach externally shows a slight enlargement of that organ. Tongue coated, subject complains of belching, also bloated feeling after eating.

Result of "Ewald's test" (which consisted of two pieces of toast, a cup of tea without any sugar), tested after remaining three-fourths of an hour in the stomach and obtained by means of the stomach tube.

Toast well digested, no sign of catarrhal condition of the stomach. Test for free acid by means of Congo paper, positive.

Test with Phloroglucin-Vanillin gave decided reaction, showing an excess of free hydrochloric acid.

Subject suffers, therefore, from genuine super-acidity. Later tests show that there is a slight atonia of the stomach, and further, that the motoric power of the stomach is diminished, which allows the food to remain too long in the stomach. Absorptive power showed it intact. This was proven by giving 0.2 iodide of potassium on the empty stomach of subject. Free iodine showed itself to be present in the saliva after seven minutes.

TESTS WITH PLAIN MILK

First Test—Fifty cc. of this milk were taken on the empty stomach of the subject and removed after twenty minutes by means of the stomach tube. Milk already well digested. Casein coagulated into large lumps.

Test with Phloroglucin-Vanillin gives decided acid reaction.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION.

Total acidity 0.18615 per cent.
Composed as follows:
Combined HCl 0.100375 per cent.
Free HCl 0.082125 per cent.
Organic acid salts 0.003650 per cent.

Total acidity 0.186150 per cent.

Second Test.—Subject had taken at noon a medium sized meal of mixed diet, consisting of beefsteak, potatoes and pudding. Six hours later he took 50 cc. plain milk, which was removed after fifty minutes by means of stomach pump and lavage with boiled water (which had been allowed to cool).

Result showed that a small quantity of the meat was still in the stomach nearly seven hours after eating. The most of the milk had already left the stomach, but some of it was still there in the form of casein lumps.

This test was made in order to discover how long this milk would remain in the stomach.

From Thursday night immediately after the above test till Friday night, inclusive, subject was fed nothing but plain milk, entire quantity consumed being 4,252 c. c., which contained 89.859 albuminoids.

TEST WITH PRESERVALINED MILK.

First Test.—On Saturday morning subject received on an empty stomach 50 c. c. milk, which contained twice the amount of the largest quantity of Preservaline ever prescribed. This milk was removed after twenty minutes and found to be very well digested, showing only very small flakes of casein.

Test with Phloroglucin-Vanillin showed only slight acid reaction.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION.

Combined HCl 0.1460
Free HCl 0.0365

Total acidity 0.1825

Second Test.—Fifty cc. of preservalined milk in empty stomach, as above, removed after twenty minutes by means of stomach pump and lavage.

There was only a very small quantity of very fine flaked casein left. After these tests, made on Saturday morning, subject took preservalined milk as above described until Sunday morning, except the first meal on Sunday morning, when he took 50 c. c. of plain milk on an empty stomach. This milk was removed after fifty minutes by lavage, showing only the slightest trace of milk left.

INTESTINAL DIGESTION.

First—Examination of the feces, first sample obtained on Saturday morning, after one day's feeding of plain milk. Color, slight-yellow, as is usual in milk stool; common faecal odor.

Microscopically there was no sign of catarrhal condition (adherent slime or mucous).

The feces treated with distilled water passed through a sieve revealed no presence of undigested casein.

Microscopically the feces showed complete digestion, free from fat and fat crystals, casein and slime.

Second—Samples of feces taken on Sunday morning, after one day's feeding on preservalined milk. The condition was exactly the same as above, but with less odor.

Third—Urine taken from Friday noon to Saturday noon, following the plain milk diet.

This examination was only made for the purpose of determining the metabolism of the digestibility of the albuminous food taken on Friday (plain milk).

The whole amount of milk contained 14.3626 nitrogen, equal to 89.8590 albuminoids, as stated above.

The urine contained total nitrogen....16.294

The milk contained 12.5440 grs. nitrogen,

Fourth—Urine taken from Saturday noon to Sunday noon, after preservalined milk diet.

The urine contained total nitrogen....18.6

The urine contained total urea.....15.81

The milk contained 12.5440 grs. nitrogen, 78.40 albuminoids, nothing abnormal.

(To be continued.)

Wm. B. Higgins, one of the oldest soap manufacturers in New York, died at his home, 361 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, on the 14th inst., aged 70 years. Mr. Higgins was compelled by failing health to retire from business several years ago, and for two years he had suffered from a complication of diseases. He was the senior member of the former firm of Charles S. Higgins & Co. He was married in 1840 to Miss Annie E. Vandewater, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., and a son, Archer S. Higgins.

J. B. Sumner's tannery and hide drying works has been burned at Victoria, B. C. Loss about \$10,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Wholesomeness of Canned Food.

The following statements of Dr. Cyrus Edson, a competent authority, concerning canned goods, and printed in the "American Grocer" of March 7, are pertinent and timely, considering the recently killed Farrell tin can bill in the New York assembly, a proposed piece of foolish and unnecessary legislation, and considering also the false impressions that some people have that canned goods properly put up are dangerous:

In 1885, when Dr. Cyrus Edson had charge of the Food Bureau in the Health Department of New York city, he said: "Since my connection with this department I have not received a single complaint against canned goods which careful investigation proved well founded. I will put it even stronger: I have never seen a single case of alleged canned goods poisoning which careful investigation did not completely refute. I do not believe that preserving food in hermetically sealed tins in any way renders it less wholesome than it would otherwise be, provided, of course, that the preserving is properly done."

Dr. Edson confirmed the above on Friday last, March 2, as his present opinion, except to say that an occasional case of illness may result from eating the contents of a spoiled can, or food that has been too long exposed after being taken from the tin. That, however, may occur from eating so-called fresh articles as ordinarily sold in the markets. Consumers are supposed to exercise due precaution and avoid the use of spoiled food, whether bought fresh or preserved, there being the same liability to damage in the case of the one as the other. Fortunately, we are provided with organs of taste and smell, in order to protect from injury arising from using bad food. Dating a tin would not excuse any individual from taking the precaution to avoid spoiled food of any sort.

LONG-HORNED STEERS BARRED FROM PARIS EXPOSITION.

It was expected that at least one, if not all, of the three long-horned steers exhibited at the San Antonio (Tex.) fair would be sent to Paris for exhibition at the big Exposition. Now it seems that none will be sent. "Jim" Dobie's steer was booked to go if neither "Ike" West's mate to him, or George Saunders' "outlawed" steer, old Geronimo, whose picture was printed in The National Provisioner, went. The cause of the disappointment is the stringent quarantine regulations. Maj. Alvord, of the Department of Agriculture, told the gentlemen interested that the quarantine regulations referred to would prevent the exhibition of any American live stock at Paris, except by photo, and the latter is hardly satisfactory. The Dobie steer will now content himself with a tour to the East and return home in time to exhibit himself at the International fair in San Antonio next fall.

DANISH EXPOSITION.

An international exposition of agricultural implements, machinery and products will be held at Odense, Denmark, next summer, beginning June 30. Among the exhibits admissible will be packinghouse products, fertilizers and cottonseed products.

—The members of the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association and of the Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, held the sixth annual meeting of the former association and the third of the latter in Marion, Ind., March 13 and 14. Among the subjects discussed was "How to Meet the Competition of Natural Ice."

—The site has been selected and machinery is on the way for a new ice plant at Tampa, Fla., which is to be owned and controlled by out-of-town people.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE TO PRICES. THE UNDERTONE FIRM BUT TRADING FOR EXPORT CONTINUING SLACK, ALTHOUGH IMPROVED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

There have been no surprises this week; on the contrary affairs ran along in much the channels of the previous week, and for that matter for some time previous to it, so far as concerns exhibitions of demands, or the temper over prices. That prices may vary a little in the near future is altogether probable, but that there is likely to be much change in them for a while looks unlikely. It would seem that the market is likely to be held near, or essentially at current figures, until there is an absolute doing away of other probabilities. Perhaps the main restraining feature to a betterment of prices is found in the desire to wait until the producing season is fully closed. It would seem to be poor policy to make any effort for a strengthening of prices of the oil, while there is a possibility of getting supplies of seed at the South, and it is thought that with this consideration the market at present is influenced to a feeling of hesitation. Unquestionably the oil market could be put up if there was a very marked effort that way, while no matter how dull the export trading is at present it could be brought to animation if there were exhibitions here of marked firmness, with the course of the market steadily to a better basis. But there is no reason why this strength should be exerted now, while there are some very pertinent developments against it. In the first place, a stimulation to the prices of the oil now would start the mills scurrying over the South for seed supplies. The current prices for oil pay a fair profit on any figures paid for seed, while an addition to them would naturally exert the mills to the obtaining of any left over supplies of seed and to increasing and prolonging the oil production. Of course, the seed obtained now makes an off grade oil, but that class of goods would supply a demand, which has heretofore, through the season depended chiefly upon prime oil for satisfaction, in the scant offerings of the under qualities. Of course, the probabilities are that only moderate quantities of seed could be had in any contingency; but, however moderate the volume of it back in the interior south, good judgment prompts waiting until the season is past for the possibilities or uncertainties of an added oil production. By the middle of April, or at most the end of that month, the stock of oil south can be clearly determined, and if a bull movement should then develop it would not have the uncertainty of supplies to interfere with it. Most of the oil held in this country just now is in the hands of the mills; ordinarily, at this time of the year it is pretty well worked out of their hands; the peculiar condition of affairs this year in high prices and the marked confidence of the mills, with the fact that a little more oil produced from now on might make some difference in a development of a future line of prices, leads to the oil being carried more by the mills than formerly, and prompts as well the disposition to wait until a later period for the buying up

of the oil for control, although the sentiment is generally expressed that any possible surplus of oil in this country will be closely bought up before the new season, and at decidedly higher prices than those existing, the limit of the advance to depend upon the exhibitions of the supplies south when the producing season is fully closed. There does not appear to be very clear ideas concerning the

extent of the holdings south; it is a fact that many telegrams go to the South making offers upon oil, without bringing replies, and which may indicate that some of them are sold up, but in any other deduction that there is marked indisposition to sell. We think that the smaller mills are well sold up, but that there are some large mills with very fair holdings waiting for a firmer line of prices. There are some large lots held South that would probably be spilled out on a moderate recovery of prices, in the usual disposition of these mills to take a fair profit and not to hold for the uttermost limit, while these parcels coming out would delay the full advance expected, particularly if they get to export sources or unless they are bought for control. But whatever the holdings of the oil by the mills it can

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be counted upon that there is a much lighter supply all around than ordinarily at this time of the year, and that from a statistical standpoint that there is a good basis for any views entertained over a future higher market, however into May or a later period it may appear. But as we have before indicated we do not look for this higher market until the production is fully made for the season, and the people come in to buy for control, on the belief, that the oil will be anxiously wanted before new oil can appear, while that the season for comparatively full prices as against previous years is likely to prevail to a later period in the fall months than usual on account of the short supply this season. Whatever the fear may be as to mills getting from this on to the month of May additional supplies of seed, it is a fact that just at present they are able to secure only immaterial quantities while that many of them say that they will close up immediately upon using up their accumulations. Indeed, a number of the mills have already closed for the season. We have only the additional remark to make concerning the holdings of the oil at the mills, and that is, that despite the uncertainty of their volume, as entertained by some of the dealers, that our opinion is that there will be some surprise when the buying up begins South, in the finding that the volume of oil held is much less than some people had expected, and that the market in that respect is exceptionally well situated for exhausted stocks before the new season and at higher prices. It is a fact that export markets are very indifferent over the offerings, hence, that their dull tone permits just the situation here of keeping prices at present from advancing, and the holding off policy of the larger buyers, while the belief is that whatever weakness is shown at present on the other side will prove of an advantage to those people, recognizing future requirements, who are gathering up whatever oil can be had at easy figures and which latter are prompted by the current indifference of exporters. In the absence of the export demand, the oil market is not helped as much as would have been expected by the firmer course of the lard market. But the better

prices for lard holds the oil market about steady, or at least prevents more than small concessions in it. The consumption of the oil for compound purposes has increased largely within the last fortnight in this country, and the export business in the compounds has been quite brisk. The foreign markets get to running on the compounds frequently and hold their trade to them through the season, while they are somewhat tended that way this year by reason of the pure lard market going against opinions that they had held. The tallow market has still a slack look, and is easier all over the country; the exporters have been slow buyers latterly, and until they start up buying again a decidedly more favorable situation is not possible. The sales of

oil up to this writing in New York have been 700 bbls. prime yellow, for March delivery, at 35½@36c; 300 bbls. do., for April delivery, at 36@36½c; 1,100 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 36½@36½c; 200 bbls. crude at 33c; 350 bbls. white at 39c. At the mills sales have been 10 tanks crude, in lots, at the near Atlantic sections, at 28½@29c; and 5 tanks do. in Texas, at 28½c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. B. Martin, secretary of the Kentucky Refining Company, was a visitor to the city this week, and will probably remain through to its close.

ELBERT & GARDNER, 19 Whitehall St., New York, EXPORTERS OF COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.

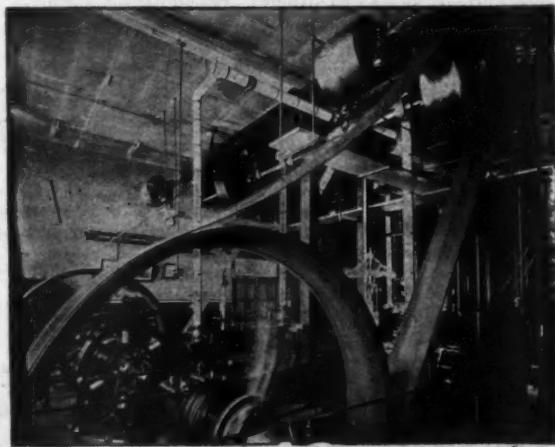
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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—The tone had been decidedly slack all over the country and buyers have had a further slight advantage. That these conditions prevailed in consideration of the moderate stocks was due wholly to the prolonged inaction of exporters. The home trade says "when exporters get ready to buy we will come in and not before," and this holding off from both sources of consumption prompted the very tame position. All over the West the markets are easier, but they have been more active on the decline. At Chicago prime packers is at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and No. 2, there, is quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c, as to quality, prime country at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2 at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and city renderers at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In the face of the recent weak features here, the European visible supply is decreasing gradually and is now at a lower point than at any time during the last ten years, except in 1893, as the following figures, compiled by Maurice Pincoffs, Chicago, will show: March 1, of the year 1890, 14,780 tons, price 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '91, 7,630 tons, price 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '92, 7,170 tons, price 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '93, 3,290 tons, price 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '94, 5,000 tons, price 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '95, 6,810 tons, price 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '96, 18,610 tons, price 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., '97, 18,740 tons, price 4c; do., '98, 18,740 tons, price 4c; do., '99, 7,210 tons, price 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 1900, 4,070 tons, price 4c. The quantity is stated in tons, equivalent to about six tierces each, and the price is the Paris quotation for No. 1 tallow, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ titre. While these statistics certainly look bullish, it must not be forgotten that their effect has already been fully discounted by the 50 per cent. advance in price which has taken place within the last two years, and that the high prices now ruling for tallow have the effect of largely curtailing the consumption on the other side, and that other oils and fats are being largely used as substitutes. The London sale on Wednesday was again dispiriting; it showed an unchanged market, although one cable said 6d decline, yet it was hard to see where a decline came in, when there were no sales out of 1,900 casks offered. We think that at the decline that has taken place here and at the West there, the weakness is pretty well eliminated, and that the tone is steady and should become steady. The West has

sold a good deal more of the tallow at the recent decline, with through last week about 3,000 tierces taken there at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, for city renderers, chiefly at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Considering the statistical position alone, tallow is now upon a very reasonable, if not upon a cheap basis, while interest of exporters only is awaited to see a firmer tone. If there was much tallow to be had here for near deliveries we should say that the recent holding of exporters was for the purpose of getting it cheaper, but as it is we are forced to the conclusion that the indifference of exporters has been the outcome of a temporary lull in affairs abroad, and which is possible under any favorable general circumstances. There is no question but that at some time in the future the export trading will be the principal factor in trading here. When the exporters buy the home trade, which has allowed itself to run low on accumulations, will also enter the market for supplies and add to the vitality of affairs. There is practically no city made to be had for this month, and next month's delivery is moderately sold ahead, yet through next month there had ought to be about 2,000 hds., city on sale. Of course the season is about at hand when the collections of fat become larger and the cattle supplies look more favorable for an increased make of tallow, while it will be encouraged by the low prices of oleo oil. However, there is aside at the present, the small supplies of city made, very moderate receipts of country and, notwithstanding the slack demands here, there is hardly an accumulation of country on this market. Thus far this week the only sales have been 50 hds., city at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 200 tierces do., at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. City edible is very dull, and about 100 tierces have been obtained at 4c, although most melters want more money for it.

On Thursday, in New York, there was no further change to the market. Another lot of 50 hogsheads city was sold to the home trade at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and it looks as though the contract deliveries for the week for 225 hogsheads to

the home trade would go in at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The closing market will be found on page 42.

LARD STEARINE.—There is little stir to demand here, but the offerings are of a moderate order. Outside of some export trading there is practically no business. At the same time prices are stronger because of the improved prices for lard. Quoted at 7@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The course of the market has been this week more in favor of sellers and by reason of the increased wants of the compound makers through quite an active business in their products. There is a clean advance here of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with sales of 250,000 lbs. city at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 25,000 lbs. out of town at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, all to the home trade, and this pretty well cleans up the holdings in pressers' hands, although the make is steadily quite liberal. Recently about 500,000 lbs. sold at the West at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but it is now held there at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE.—There is not much briskness to demand because of the weakness for other fats; but at the same time offers to sell are not particularly urgent, although buyers have some advantage. "A" white quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, "B" white at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, yellow at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c, and bone and house at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Chicago, "A" white quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, "B" white at 5c, brown and yellow at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, bone at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and house at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is a moderate movement on export account, and a little trading otherwise, but the market is a little unsettled and rather more in favor of buyers. White quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—There is more of an export demand, and the supplies on sale are by no means burdensome, while the tone over prices is fairly firm. Quoted at \$4.70@5.00 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—The consumers seem to have a pretty good accumulation, they at least are not much disturbed by the recent advance in lard and furnish few buying orders for large lots. In the condition of demand the oil is cheaper than it should be, considering the cost of lard, and any material increase of demand would send it higher. About 50@5c quoted for large lots.

Later—The sales in New York for the week have reached fully 400,000 pounds at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and this cleans up the offerings, with that price further bid.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

Fire has destroyed the Western Union Tannery at Spartanburg, Pa. The loss is estimated at about \$80,000.

**WELCH & WELCH,
SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,
Tallow and Grease,
121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.**

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Strongest and Purest in the Market.

Bbls. about 450 lbs.

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* The Farmers' Co-operative Canning Company, of Allentown, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Corporators: C. W. Spaulding, D. M. Bunting, C. V. Taylor, J. V. Burtis, H. C. Jones, A. A. Taylor, D. G. Weldon, J. S. Huise, W. R. Forsyth, H. D. Bunting, all of Allentown; H. D. Bunting, attorney, Allentown, Pa. The company will can vegetables, etc.

* The Park City Meat Company of Utah, has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,000. The officers are: Joseph Brandi, president; Josephine Rasbrano, vice-president; John W. Geiger, treasurer; Edward P. Evans, secretary. The foregoing, with Jessie Brandi, form the board of directors.

* The Lansing Dairy Company, of Kingston, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000. Corporators: A. A. P. McDowell, of Case City, Mich.; E. A. Randall, L. A. Maynard, G. Bates, all of Kingston, Mich. The purpose of the company is to manufacture cheese, butter, etc.

* J. Barannor contemplates establishing a slaughterhouse on his property at Dundee Island, Passaic, N. J. He has applied to the Passaic Board of Health for a permit to build the plant. This board has heretofore objected to such establishments in the city, but not on the "island."

* The W. J. & V. Cook Packing Company, of Blaine, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. Corporators: W. J. Cook, V. Cook, of Blaine; I. N. Mawell, attorney, New Whatcom, Wash. The purpose of the company is to pack fish, etc.

* The Apulia Creamery Company, of Apulia Station, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000. The directors are: Charles W. Miles, James Miles, D. Webster Blaney and D. Webster French, of Apulia Station.

* The Dakota Packing Company's slaughter plant at South street, St. Paul, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$17,000. It was fully insured. The balance of the plant was saved by the fire wall.

* The Cudahy Packing Company, having leased the Sparks building at Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark., will put in a modern packing and cold storage plant on the property for immediate operation.

* The Davenport (Ia.) Canning Company's plant has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$150,000. The plant was a new one. It began manufacturing tin cans only about the first of this year.

* The Vernon Dairy Company, of Vernon, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000 to build a creamery at that place. Directors, Fletcher A. Gary and Niles Campbell, of Vernon.

* Jerome Nolte, of Boring, Md., will put a creamery in the plant which he recently purchased from John H. Millender, of Baltimore.

* The Grosie creamery and butter factory at Hammond, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$6,000. Partly insured.

* The butter establishment of G. E. Moser has been destroyed at Altoona, Pa. The loss is not believed to be a heavy one.

HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

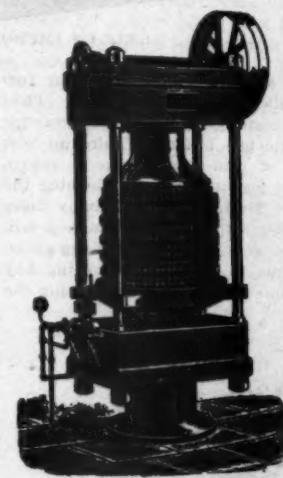
Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

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Cottonseed Oil Mill
Linseed Oil Mill

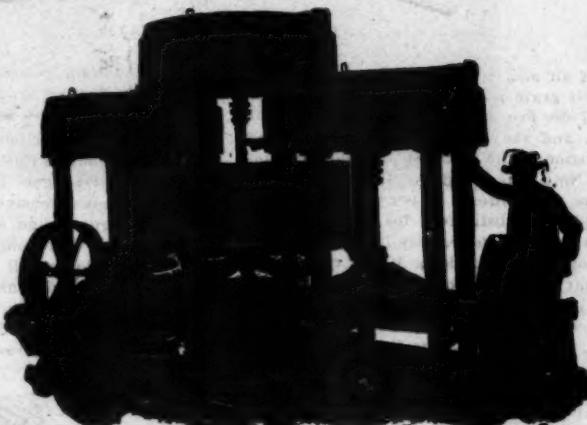
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers, Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.

THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



FURNACE GRATES

DURABLE
ECONOMICAL



KELLY V GRATE.

10 to 20 PER CENT
MORE AIR SPACE IN

KELLY IMPROVED GRATE THAN ANY
GRATE MADE.

KELLY ROCKER GRATES

Require no alteration in furnace. Simply taking the place of any ordinary grate. Very easily set and attached in no way to boiler front.

KELLY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., 46 Purl St., GOSHEN, IND.

POINTS ON FURNACE GRATES.

During the past twelve years a firm in Northern Indiana has made a specialty of furnace grates and has given the subject much time and study as to design and the best grade of iron to be used to give the best results. Practical experience has enabled them to produce a line of furnace grates that have no superior and few equals. We wish to give a few thoughts on grate bars and combustion in general, and the Kelly grate bars in particular.

It is a well-known fact among practical men that to create combustion there must be present a sufficient amount of oxygen (air) to properly support the gases generated by burning the fuel. This gas by itself, and in the absence of air, is non-combustible. It follows, therefore, that if the proper amount of air can be introduced into the furnace, combustion would be perfect. This condition has not yet been accomplished, and cannot be by ordinary grate bars; but it is contended that the more air there is admitted the better and nearer perfect the combustion will be. Another important point that must not be lost sight of is that the air must be equally distributed in a manner to effect combination with the gases. Every square inch of grate must get its proper proportion of air. Therefore, the grate that admits the greatest vol-

wishes to loosen up the fire and free the grates from ashes and cinders, he adjusts the lever and with one or two motions frees the grates, breaks the clinkers and has a bright fire. With stationary grates the fireman must open up the door and use a slash bar, the furnace door remaining open until the work is performed. Now find the number of square inches contained in your furnace door, then find the velocity of your draft. From this you can determine just how many

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORY
THROUGH WHICH A RAILROAD
MAY PASS.

It has often been stated by men prominent in mercantile affairs that the development of mechanical industries in the Eastern States long ago reached its highest point of advantage and that in the great Central and Western States remains the only field open for the prospective investor in the manu-



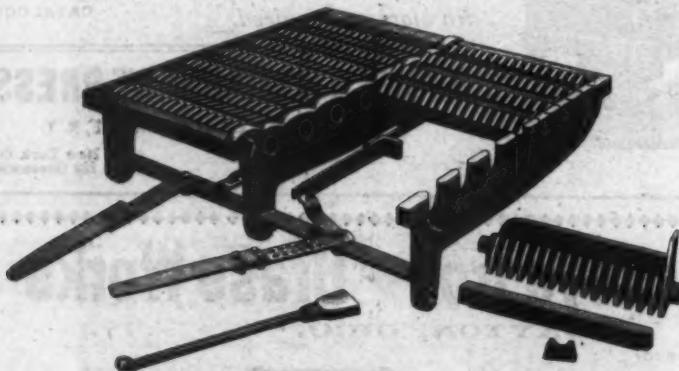
KELLY'S IMPROVED GRATE BAR.

cubic feet of air has passed into your furnace flues while the door was open. Then look at the steam gauge and see how far back the needle has fallen. Figure up how many pounds of coal it will take to regain what you have lost in steam by cleaning the fire just once. Multiply it by as many times as you clean the fire a month and you will find the advantage of the Kelly rocking grate, which cleans the fire without admitting any cold air. By this ready means of keeping the

facturing line. Because of this having been so often stated, it has been taken as a fact, and the great advantages possessed by the Eastern States for promoting some of the largest possibilities in the way of commercial enterprise remain open and await but the necessary publicity to bring about great results.

Our attention was particularly drawn to this subject by noticing the appointment of Mr. W. B. Hunter as industrial agent to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the immense resources that await development through which this great road cuts its way. There has been noted in the papers of late a number of Western concerns who have located in the East in the various manufacturing trades. It is therefore at once apparent if a railroad can offer the advantages for delivering raw material at an attractive tariff rate and deliver the products of a manufacturing establishment on the same basis East or West, there are advantages the equal of which are not found anywhere in the country. There is no more fertile territory in this country than the one through which the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad passes. It abounds in immense quantities of coal, iron, zinc and other minerals, stone for building purposes, clay for the manufacture of brick and terra cotta, paints and other products, and timbers valuable for all lines of constructing purposes, and also for the manufacture of paper and other products. It has also large and valuable farm lands, valuable for its many uses, magnificent fruit land, particularly adapted to the agriculture of small fruits, etc.

The various cities and towns through which this great railroad passes are all progressive and of large financial resources. They present some of the finest opportunities for locating lines of business in the provision trade and its allied industries, such as packing-houses, lard refineries, rendering works, soap



KELLY FURNACE GRATE.

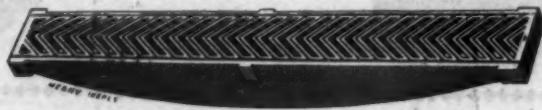
ume of air and equally distributes it must be the best grate for combustion. It is the nature of the fire, not the quantity, that makes steam, and the grate that affords the best combustion is the cheapest and most economical. Note this question: If the grate you are now using affords 50 per cent. draft opening and you substitute it for one that allows you 10 per cent. more, does it not follow that your combustion would be 10 per cent. better and that there is a corresponding increase in water evaporation?

The company claims for the Kelly improved grates, first, they admit to the furnace 10 per cent. more air than any other grate does; second, there is absolutely no dead heat surface; third, it allows an equal volume of air to every square inch of furnace; fourth, it will wear as long as two of any other grate bars on the market. Why? The side bar or support bar, which is the strength of all grates, does not come to the fire surface, but is one inch below it. This allows a draft circulation above the side bar which keeps it cool and protects the strength of the grates from the direct action of the heat. Therefore it will not sag down, heave up or warp. The metal used in its construction is a mixture of standard brands of pig iron, selected after twelve years' experience, as best calculated to give strength and resist heat. This advantage, coupled with its superior points on combustion, clearly warrants you in giving the Kelly improved grate bar a trial.

A few thoughts in this connection on shaking or rocking grates: When the fireman

is in condition you are enabled to burn a lower and cheaper grade of coal.

J. E. W. Macfarlane and others have purchased an island in Cathlamet bay, about two miles above Tongue Point, Ore., and will erect on it an extensive plant for the manufacture of guano and oil from the refuse of the canneries and cold storage warehouses. The main building will be 150x150 feet, with several small additional buildings, and the capacity of the factory will be to handle daily 125 tons of fish offal. The factory that the company has on the Fraser River has a



KELLY V GRATE.

daily capacity of 200 tons. The output from a ton will average during the season 24 gallons of oil and 500 pounds of guano. The contract for the erection of the new factory will be let shortly and the plant will be ready for operation by the opening of the season.

The charter of the Southern Soap Works, at San Antonio, Tex., has been filed. The capital of the company is stated at \$15,000. Corporators: F. E. Cole, W. J. Morrison and George B. Epstein.

factories, fertilizer works and establishments for the manufacture of glue and gelatine. There is had at very many points on the lines of the Lackawanna road magnificent water power, which can be depended upon at all seasons of the year. The well-known Morris Canal, which also follows the road for a large part of the way, offers an unending and stable water power, which, with large rivers paralleling the road at many points, offers inducements that have never been brought to the attention of the commercial world before. The shipping facilities offered by the

Lackawanna road are unexcelled. Any establishment located on its lines can be sure of reaching almost any market, domestic or foreign; large tracts of land are available for grazing purposes that would surprise many concerns prominent in the stock-raising industry. In short, one is astonished that such a wealth of business possibilities has for so long remained untouched, and we prophecy that the development of this industrial department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will reach such proportions that it will amaze the officials of this progressive road.

A VALUABLE FOLDER AND MAP.

A large folder, which is called No. 21 of the Four Track Series, has been issued by the passenger department of the New York Central Lines. This folder bears the title "Round the World by Way of New York and Niagara Falls in Sixty to Eighty Days." It contains a large amount of information of a cosmopolitan character, and an excellent railway map of the United States, showing the railway systems in good proportion. This folder is a sequel to the address given by Mr. Daniels before the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, and serves to illustrate the immense debt which the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country owe to transportation lines for the effective manner in which they have advertised the products of American soil, mines and mills to the people of every country on the globe. The map which accompanies this folder is unusually clear and distinct, and the coloring and shading are artistically treated. A copy of this folder will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of three cents in stamps by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central, Grand Central Station, New York.—From the Travelers' Official Railway Guide.

KENTUCKY'S NEW FOOD LAW.

Kentucky now has a new pure food law, if the courts hold that the rump Senate's proceedings are legal.

The new law is very similar to the law passed in June, 1898, save that it requires all articles of food that are adulterated in any manner to be labeled to show the quality and extent of the adulteration. All baking powders are required to contain on the can a formula of the composition of the powder. The law does not require all foods to be labeled, but does specify that all food products that are not absolutely pure shall be carefully marked.

Oleomargarine or butterine can be manufactured and sold, but only when containing the mark specifying it as such. If it is sold as butter by any disguise the law provides a penalty. The penalty for any violation of the law is a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 50 days, or both. The operation of the law is similar to the old one, in that it provides for an investigation by the experiment station at Lexington, at the rate of \$5 per investigation.

There has been a pure food law on the statute books since 1898, but it has never been enforced. There has never been a case in which punishment as prescribed has been inflicted, although there have been numberless cases presented for indictment, and also a number of indictments secured.

Many persons who are conversant with the operations of the present law wonder why the Legislature wants a new law that is more expensive and much harder to enforce. Under the present law the grand juries will hardly indict for the violation of the pure food requirement, for the reason that many of their friends are the ones charged with the offense. As one foreman of a grand jury said some time ago: "We did not want to indict those persons for selling impure vinegar, for they employ 50 persons in their factory and it would injure their business."

One of the Bright Particular Stars in the Railroad Business.

William P. Deppe, assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four Railway, has only been in actual railway service for eight years, but in that short time has developed into one of the best passenger traffic men in the Western country. His steady advancement in so short a time is due to the fact that he is an indefatigable worker. Mr. Deppe got his first insight into railroading from Col. D. G. Edwards, who was at the time general passenger agent of the Queen & Crescent Route. No better man than Dave Edwards could be found to start a young man in the passenger business.

Mr. Deppe remained with the Queen & Crescent for a year, when that brilliant traffic man, E. O. McCormick, took him into his department of the Big Four. There he had a schooling that has well fitted him for his present position. Mr. Deppe had for his superiors two men who were entirely different in method—E. O. McCormick and D. B. Mar-

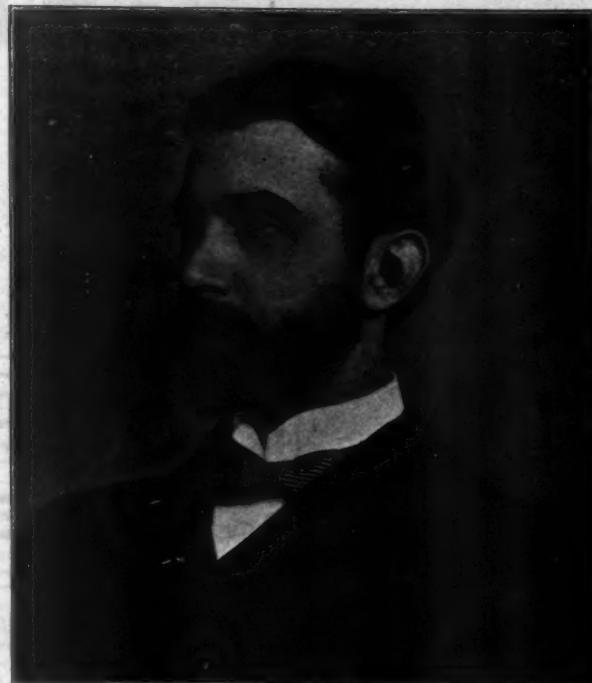
Big Four that are great eaters and draw largely from the earnings of the producing divisions. Also must be considered the fact that the commutation service is included in this \$1.09 per train mile earnings. Take out the commuters, and the earnings would run up to a high figure.

The above showing is the result of careful study and hard work in the passenger department.

William P. Deppe is only 30 years of age, is a shifty, hustling, young athlete, capable of working fifteen to eighteen hours at a stretch. Taking his progress in railroading, eight years as a basis, there is no telling where he will land, for the old fellows that own the railroads are watching the young fellows and picking out the dividend producers for the high positions.

BIG DECREASE IN TEXAS CATTLE.

There has been almost an unbroken decrease in the number of cattle in Texas since 1890, according to the government estimates.



WILLIAM P. DEPPE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Big Four Railway.

tin. The former, the keenest and quickest to see and grasp a point; the latter, conservative, deep-thinking, sure to gain his point and use it to advantage. It is then no wonder that Deppe is a railroad man, after training under such men.

Mr. Deppe has charge of that great absorber of passenger earnings—the advertising department. Both Warren J. Lynch, his superior, and he have made a study of this department, and have reduced the expenses very materially from former years, and have kept the Big Four one of the best advertised roads in the country.

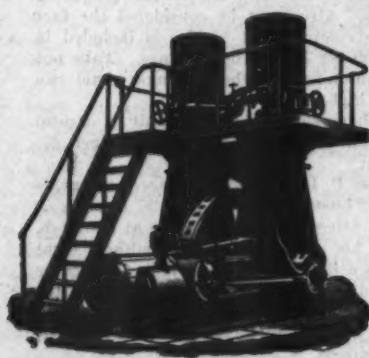
Mr. Deppe has familiarized himself with the actual circulation of all the newspapers in all States through which the Big Four runs, and it would be a hard matter for Col. Stubbs of the "Jintown Stateman," or any other paper, to work in a padded circulation on him. By a comparison of the statements of passenger earnings of fifty-three railways, we find the Big Four is one of two roads out of fifty-three that earned \$1.09 per train mile in 1890. There are several divisions of the

In 1890 Texas had over 15 per cent. of all the cattle in the United States. In 1899 she is credited with but 11 per cent.

The following, compiled by the Chicago "Drovers' Journal" from government figures, show the number of cattle in the entire country and in Texas for twelve years past:

Years.	In Texas.	In U. S.
1900	5,046,335	43,902,414
1899	5,234,609	43,984,340
1898	5,545,711	45,105,083
1897	5,995,291	46,460,135
1896	6,302,580	48,222,905
1895	6,881,044	50,868,845
1894	7,400,302	53,095,568
1893	7,279,218	52,278,283
1892	7,893,307	54,067,590
1891	7,876,271	52,886,239
1890	8,011,195	52,901,907
1889	7,923,600	50,331,042

Arthur L. Sardy & Co., fertilizer brokers, were, during last week, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois for \$10,000. Mr. Sardy is one of the best known fertilizer brokers in the country.



FRICK COMPANY

ENGINEERS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1863.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.



JOHN R. ROWAND,
MANUFACTURER OF
CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.
ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCE: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Paterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.
Mr. John R. Rowand.
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering
agent. Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

Engineering Department

PRODUCE REFRIGERATING
COMPANY....

Madison Cooper, Manager, Minneapolis, Minn.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical
and correct handling of all perishable products.
Specialists in all classes of refrigeration.
Plans, specifications and supervision.
Consultation and expert services.
Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine
Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air
Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation
of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

Horses for Swift's Jersey City House.

Swift and Company on Friday, March 9, shipped a carload of twenty horses from Chicago to their Jersey City house. These horses averaged 1,000 pounds in weight, and the average price was \$225. They were all Normans, of a beautiful dappled gray color. They were considered to be the finest bunch of horses bought in Chicago for some time.

S. B. RINEHART, President.
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice-Pres.
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.
Ezra FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.

All sizes manufactured.
Don't buy Trust Ice.
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.
Any desired temperature.
Write for catalogue and prices.

McCRARY ICE MACHINE CO.,

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

110 Liberty St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

R. D. LANE & CO.

FORMERLY WITH GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY

SPECIAL PACKINGS

FOR STEAM, WATER AND AMMONIA, ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:

PHILA. BRANCH: 104 N. FIFTH ST.

83 CENTRE ST., N. Y.



A. LANDAU & CO., Packers' and Butchers' Supplies

Ideal Beef and Hog Travelers

Built on Latest and Improved Ideas.
Samples Submitted on Application. Estimates Furnished on Entire Plants of Trimming, Hangers, etc.

MAIN AND MORGAN STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Run Smooth as a Bicycle.

—Smith & Hyde's cold storage plant at Willow avenue, Newark, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a boiler in the basement. The loss is estimated at about \$15,000.

—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated to build an ice plant at that city. In addition to making thirty tons of ice per day, the plant will have a cold storage capacity of 45,000 cubic feet. The plant will be operated by 100 horse power boilers. The structure will be 140x65 feet. The corporators are W. E. Chess, L. H. Wymond, T. L. Fitch, of Louisville, Ky.; H. D. Fitch, of Bowling Green, Ky.

—The Austin (Tex.) Ice and Bottling Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. Corporators: J. Beck, W. Quebedaux and M. G. Terry, all of Austin.

—The Waxahachie Storage Company, of Waxahachie, Tex., has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000. Corporators: D. H. Thompson, R. K. Erwin and J. J. Culbertson.

—The directors of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Ice Company are considering the building of a large new ice plant in Allegheny that will probably cost close to \$150,000. Options have been obtained on several sites on the North Side, convenient to the railroads, and if the plan is carried out the capital of the company will be increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

—Six-ton refrigerating compression machine, American Ice Machine Company's make, in actual use only three years. Has atmospheric condensers; No. 1 condition; twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) cash if taken at once. Address Ernest Hoffman, Lexington, Mo.

Ice and Refrigeration

The Owosso (Mich.) Cold Storage Company has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

F. W. Fullboam has opened his fourth creamery at Huntsville, N. J. Another one at Lafayette will soon be set in operation.

Morrice (Mich.) is to have a condensed milk factory. The village voted \$2,000 and Owosso and Howell capitalists will immediately organize a company with \$50,000 capital to build the plant.

The Temple Cold Storage and Ice Factory, of Temple, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. Corporators: A. Nicored, A. T. Stevens, P. L. Downs and others of that city.

The Washington Ice Company, of Washington, Davies Co., Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The directors of the company are: M. H. Gant, E. E. Gant and John W. McCarty.

At the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association Convention held at Marion last week W. H. Martin, of Crawfordsville, was chosen president; F. C. Johnson, of Anderson, secretary, and Fred Matthews, of Bloomington, vice-president. Indianapolis was chosen for the meeting place next year.

At the convention of the Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, held at Marion, Ind., last week, Mayor Golding addressed the association at the Commercial Club, extending a cordial welcome. A banquet was given at the Grand. The organization comprises all the Northern States from Pennsylvania as

far West as Illinois, and meets in the various States in rotation.

The St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Company has contracted with the Henry Vogt Machine Co., of Louisville, Ky., for a 100-ton refrigerating machine to be used in connection with the former's new pipe line system. The Vogt Company has received a telegram from Capt. T. H. Moore, of Montgomery, Ala., awarding them a contract for a 30-ton plant to be erected at Tampa, Fla.

On Tuesday the American Ice Company, commonly referred to as the Ice Trust, held its annual meeting in Jersey City and elected these directors: C. T. Barney, C. B. Church, N. H. Campbell, Oren Bennett, John R. Bennett, W. H. Geishen, D. W. Hunt, J. M. Haynes, A. W. Hoyt, C. W. Morse, H. F. Morse, James McCutcheon, W. A. Oler, R. W. Poor, F. K. Sturgis, Thomas Sturgis and J. D. Schoonmaker.

The Mountain Ice Company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has increased its capital to \$60,000 for the purpose of making extensive improvements. The new plant for the manufacture of ice will be erected at once. The officers of the company are: J. B. Wood, president; F. A. Sweet, vice-president; W. H. Sweet, treasurer; F. A. Stearns, secretary. J. H. Hagenbarth, with the above, constitute the board of directors.

The fifth annual conference of the Southwestern Ice Manufacturers' Association of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana met at Dallas, Tex., last week. The officers are: C. W.

Dawley, Dallas, president; Jeff Hicks, Pine Bluff, Ark., vice-president; E. Arnoldi, Sherman, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Arnold Nicoud, St. Louis, and F. M. Polhamous, Texarkana. Among the papers read was one by A. L. Loney, of St. Louis, on "Ice Making in Europe."

The latest development in the local ice manufacturing field in Yonkers, N. Y., is the selling out of the old Hygeia Ice Company to the Star Hygeia Ice Company. This deal was consummated recently, in which the Star Company secured the good will and rolling stock of the Hygeia Company, including the horses, wagons and implements. The plant on Woodworth avenue, however, still remains in the possession of the Hygeia Company, and is now held ready for lease.

Since the announcement that \$10 per ton will be charged for ice at retail this summer, and nearly as much at wholesale, those of the Elyria (Col.) slaughterhouse owners that heretofore have used this method will refit the plants and adopt the ammonia system. The cost of ice, say the owners, has become too heavy for practicable purposes. The Burkhardt Packing Company has work under way for the change to this system, and will lay pipes to the old B. & M. packinghouse and manufactured ice will be supplied from that place. More room will be given to curing hams and bacon when the work is completed. The use of ice has been abandoned at all of the largest Elyria slaughterhouses.

At the annual meeting of the American Ice Company, of New York, held last week, the following directors were elected: C. B. Church, C. T. Barney, John R. Bennett, N. H. Campbell, Oren Bennett, W. H. Geishen, D. W. Hunt, J. M. Haynes, A. W. Hoyt, C. W. Morse, H. F. Morse, James McCutcheon, W. M. Oler, R. W. Poor, F. K. Sturgis, Thomas Sturgis and J. D. Schoon-

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THEY ARE FREE FROM IMITATION ROPE STOCK.
THEY ARE THOROUGHLY AIR TIGHT, MOISTURE PROOF AND ODORLESS.
THEY CONTAIN NO TAR, NO GROUND WOOD OR DETERIORATING STOCK.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, wherever perfect insulation is desired

Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue.
P & B Products, 81 and 83 John Street, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, 48 North Fourth Street.

COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

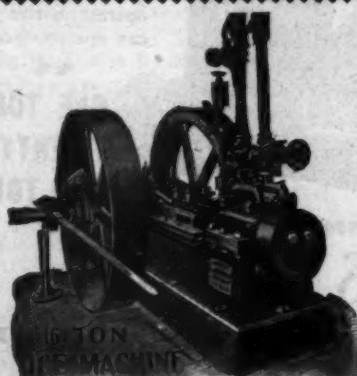
A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.



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NONPAREIL CORK.

The Greatest
Coal Saver...

SECTIONAL COVERINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND BRINE PIPES.

Our Nonpareil Cork (in sheets) should be used wherever perfect insulation is desired, and is the best for cold storage warehouses, ice plants, hotels, refrigerator cars, brine and ammonia tanks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

NONPAREIL CORK MFG. CO.,

90 WEST BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

maker. The board elected the following officers: Charles W. Morse, president; W. H. Gelshenen, D. W. Hunt, W. M. Oler and John D. Schoonmaker, vice-presidents; J. T. Sproull, treasurer; Robert A. Scott, secretary. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was declared, payable April 14, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Reading (Pa.) Cold Storage Company was held at the office of the plant, Reed and Elm. The directors of last year were re-elected as follows: A. J. Brumbach, Dr. W. H. Eck, John H. Prints, Jonathan G. Leinbach, A. A. Strohecker, Geo. O. Runyon, C. L. Guldin. Mr. Runyon is treasurer, and the president and secretary will be elected at the next meeting of the board, to be held the first Thursday in April.

The George C. Engle Co., of New York, to deal in meats and provisions, has been incorporated. Capital, \$20,000. Incorporators, G. C. Engle, C. F. Kelly, R. D. Beck, all of New York city; C. B. Dewar, of Hoboken, N. J.; P. J. Britt, attorney, New York city.

ICEMEN'S CONVENTION.

The Western Ice Manufacturers' Association met last week in the Armour building, Fifth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Mo., in their annual convention, D. W. Howard, of Nevada, presiding. There were about fifty ice men from adjacent states and cities, as far south as the Indian Territory and as far north as Iowa. During the meeting Dr. Howard, in talking about liquid air, said: "The question of liquid air is coming more and more to the attention of the ice men of the country. There is being formed a great corporation in California that will ship fruit from that point to the East and use liquid air to keep the fruit from spoiling in transit. The time is coming when the ice men and the produce men will never ice a car. They will have in it, in some form, liquid air, that will take the place of the ice, and will not take up nearly so much room, and will give better results."

"It is my impression that the price of ice will be advanced this year, on account of the small amount of natural ice that was put up during the winter. Last year ice sold for 15 cents a hundred. This year it will reach 25 to 30 cents a hundred, and will, perhaps, go above that. But it will not be on account of the ice trust, if any exists, but will be for the reason I have given."

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

The Henry Vogt Machine Company, Louisville, Ky., the well-known manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery, have secured the following contracts:

Lima Pure Ice Company, Lima, O., one 25-ton ice-making machine; People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, Owensboro, Ky., one standard 45-ton refrigerating machine; Sidell Electric Light, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Sidell, Ill., one standard 10-ton refrigerating machine and boiler plant for their new electric light plant; Ernest Hoffman,

Lexington, Mo., one standard 25-ton refrigerating machine.

Enlargements and alterations to the following plants will also be made by the Henry Vogt Machine Company:

Columbia Ice Company, Columbia, Tenn.; Lyle Ice and Trading Company, Tampa, Fla., and Louisville Cold Storage Company, Louisville, Ky.

The Vogt Company has just finished the erection of three 15-ton ice-making machines in Cuba.

Answers to Correspondents.

TANKING.—(1) No exact condition as to pressure, water, etc., can be given until you know exactly what class of product you wish to produce. Some use as high as 50 lbs. pressure, some 20 lbs. If you will give us more definite information we can answer you, giving you the exact process with all its details. (2) Yes, we can give you formulas for lard compound or any of the "Cotto" compounds (cooking compounds) you wish.

F. B. CO.—So-called kettle rendered lard may be made without the use of the ordinary kettle. The product may be made in pressure tanks and has the same kettle rendered for the dealers in soapmaker's materials.

smell as that made in the open kettle in the usual way. It is a very inexpensive process and is used with great success by many lard makers. (2) We can furnish you with a simple means of bleaching lard, which requires no machinery such as filter press, etc.

B. B.—We frankly confess we do not know what the "Morgan method" of curing salt beef is. We should be pleased to hear from any of our correspondents on this subject.

J. C. P., MATTEWAN, N. J.—(1) Tankage handled in the manner you describe must contain a great deal of grease. Make a test on your yield of material and note how much lard you obtain and then test your tankage for grease. You should obtain 18 per cent. of lard from pigs' feet, and if you are not getting this look to your method of handling. (2) The brown color of your lard shows conclusively that there is something wrong. From the material you use, you should get a good, clear, white product. (3) No, prime steam lard is never refined and sold as steam lard. It is neither necessary or desired.

SOAPMAKER, LONDON, ONT.—(1) Yes, there is a short accurate way to ascertain how much soap a fat or grease will make. This process is simple and accurate and needs no scientific knowledge to make it. We will send it to you if you desire it. (2) Marine or salt water soap is composed largely of coconut oil. (3) Consult our advertising columns for the dealers in soapmaker's materials.

REFRIGERATION

SANDS

ICE MAKING.



Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,
ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

25 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool,	Glasgow,	Hamburg,
per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	20
Bacon.....	23/6	22/6	22
Lard, tea.....	23/6	22/6	
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	20/	22/6	22
Beef, per ton.....	4/6	4/6	22
Pork, per bbl.....	3/8	3/8	22

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, April, 3/3. Cork for orders, April, 3/10 1/2.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to March 17.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City.....	2,298	1,368	14,084	9,302	
Sixtieth St.....	4,801	148	6,461	11,828	
Fortieth St.....					18,336
Hoboken.....		41	41		
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,787				8,415
Baltimore & O.	1,904				
Scattering.....		118	129		
Totals.....	10,861	189	7,988	26,041	30,983
Totals last week	12,790	187	8,489	26,186	34,692

Weekly exports to March 17.

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart	Beef
Eastmans Company.....			2,000	
Nelson Morris.....			2,000	
Armour & Co.			2,000	
Swift and Company.....			2,396	
J. Shamborg & Son.....	764			
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	600			3,756
W. A. Sherman.....	80			
A. H. Outerbridge & Co.	38			
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	45			
Total shipments.....	1,609	83	18,742	
Total shipments last week.....	2,115	198	18,413	
Boston exports this week.....	1,530	1,165	10,320	
Philad'l.	545			
Portland	134			
To London.....	1,656		6,489	
To Liverpool.....	1,878	1,165	18,804	
To Glasgow.....	200			
To Hull.....	80			
To Southampton.....			1,676	
To Bermuda and West Indies.....		83		
Totals to all ports.....	3,016	1,248	23,982	
Total to all ports last week.....	5,687	1,298	36,537	

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 20	5 60
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 80	5 20
Common native steers.....	4 00	4 75
Steers and Oxen.....	3 40	4 75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00	4 30
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 20	5 65

LIVE CALVES.

There was a fair amount of receipts this week, prices ruling a shade higher. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	7	a	7 1/2
common to good, per lb.....		a	6 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair trade this week with fair receipts and higher prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	a	5 50
" heavy.....	a	5 50
" light to medium.....	5 40	a 5 50
Pigs.....	a	5 50
Roughs.....	4 80	a 6 00

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Active; 5c. higher; 480,515; left, 3,107.

CINCINNATI.—Active; higher.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$4.80@5.10.

OMAHA.—Strong; shade higher; \$4.75@4.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—About steady; \$5.10@5.40; closed steady to easy.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$4.60@5.10.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.00@5.42 1/2.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.80@5.07 1/2.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$4.80@5.00.

CLEVELAND.—Yokers, \$5.20; mediums, \$5.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong; \$4.85@5.10.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was in fair condition this week, with a light run and prices a shade lower. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 1/2	a	8
Live sheep, prime.....	5 1/2	a	6

LIVE POULTRY.

There is a heavy accumulation in dealers' hands and stock is working out slowly. Few chickens arriving, and quotation little more than nominal. Turkeys in light supply. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2	a	10 1/2
Fowls.....	9 1/2	a	10 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	5 1/2	a	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 1/2	a	10 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	65	a	85
Geese, per pair.....	1.00	a	1.00
Pigeons.....	35	a	40

DRESSED BEEF.

The market shows some signs of improvement. A better feeling exists, with higher prices and light receipts. Demand, however, is still somewhat laggy. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
" light.....	6 1/2	a	7 1/2
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2	a	7
" light.....	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6	a	6
Good to choice heifers.....	6	a	6
Common to fair heifers.....	6	a	6
Choice cows.....	5 1/2	a	6
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and steers.....	5 1/2	a	6
Common to fair.....	5	a	5
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	a	5

DRESSED CALVES.

Trade continues very slow, with prices lower. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	11	a	12
" country-dressed, prime.....	9	a	10

DRESSED HOGS.

The market was in better condition this week, with higher prices and fair demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
" 150 lbs.....		a	6 1/2
" 100 lbs.....		a	6 1/2
" 140 lbs.....	6 1/2	a	7
Pigs.....	6 1/2	a	7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand is straggling and slow, with prices ruling lower. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	11	a	11 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	10	a	11
Common to medium lambs.....	9	a	10
Fair to good sheep.....	8	a	9
Common to medium.....	7	a	8

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 10,080 pkgs.; previous six days, 11,991 pkgs. Receipts are not specially large, but there is a heavy accumulation of dry picked fowls and with no improvement in the demand the feeling continues easy. Iced and sealed fowls in light supply. Turkeys in moderate supply and desirable lots readily salable at firm prices. Fresh capons in moderate supply and choice large firm. Squabs are unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens.....	12	a	12 1/2
" mixed, fancy.....	11	a	11 1/2
" young toms.....	9	a	10
" old toms.....	9	a	9 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2	a	8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., per pair.....	25	a	25
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 1/2	a	16 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	13 1/2	a	14 1/2
Chickens and fowls, State and Penn., prime.....	10 1/2	a	11 1/2
" " Western, mixed, prime.....	10	a	10 1/2
" " " fair to good.....	9	a	9 1/2
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	10	a	10
" " " Western.....	9	a	9 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2	a	8 1/2
Gapona, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	17 1/2	a	18 1/2
" " " medium weights.....	14 1/2	a	15 1/2
" " " small and slips.....	12 1/2	a	13 1/2

CAPONS.

Turkeys, young hens and toms.....

Broilers, fancy.....

Chickens, " average.....

Ducks.....

Geese, average best.....

Caponas.....

PROVISIONS.

The market continues slow and dull with prices ruling about steady. We quote:

(JOBBING TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11 1/2	a	12
" 12 to 14 "	11 1/2	a	12
" heavy.....	8	a	8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8	a	8 1/2
" heavy.....	7 1/2	a	8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	a	10
" (rib in).....	9	a	9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	16 1/2	a	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2	a	17
" shoulders.....	7 1/2	a	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	8	a	8 1/2
" heavy.....	7	a	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7	a	9 1/2
" Western.....	8	a	8 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....

" South America.....

" Brazil (kegs).....

Compound—Domestic.

Export.

Prime Western lards.....

" City lards.....

" lard stearine.....

" oleo.....

Striped lard, per lb.....

" green.....

Blafish, Green.....

Eels, skinned.....

" skin on.....

White perch.....

Flounders.....

Salmon, Western, frozen.....

Our Yellow Book!

THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTONSEED OIL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

•••••••••••••••

Price \$3.00 per Copy.

THIS BOOK IS FILLED WITH MATTER OF RARE VALUE TO THE TRADE.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtainment of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to press-room appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.

n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.

- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.

COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

••••••••••••••

The National Provisioner

150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Retail Department

BUTCHER AND GENTLEMAN.

It is wrong to assume that just because a marketman has the sight of blood, gashes and parcels of slashed flesh constantly before his eyes that he is perforce of that circumstance a bloodthirsty craven and a cruel brute. The public mind has been prone to take a mental picture of his business home, there apply the gory impression to the man and build up around this impression a scene of horror in which the mild-mannered meat surgeon is transformed into a coarse alley cut-throat and vulgar outlaw. All of this is wrong. It is just as proper to look upon the hospital surgeon or medical student who cuts his subject's throat in the dissecting room, though the human be dead, as a dagered villain in real life ripping the life out of innocent frequenters of the street as to assume coarseness in the character of a meat butcher because he daily cuts up the carcasses of slaughtered animals in the course of his daily shop business. The butcher in social life is no more the aproned knight of the cleaver behind his block than the refined gentleman of the drawing room is the aproned workman over a horribly gashed corpse in a medical surgery.

The daily manner of the retail marketman—the true butcher—is as mild, considerate and polite as that of the best dressed floor-walker in any of our most fashionable stores. The language of the retail meat market is as circumspect as that heard in any average commercial house in the best mannered communities. If the appearance of the flesh of animals, the scent of meat blocks and the working costume of the place could be removed, and the cheerfulness of carpets could take the place of the cheerless sawdust under foot, the language and the manner of the average butcher would seem more like the suavity and gallantry of a more cultivated place. There are rude exceptions, many of them, but the average city marketman is more of a gentleman than he is a rough, uncouth personage. If this were not true, ladies could not shop there without insult to them; they would not tolerate insult. The successful marketman wins his way by good judgment, good manners and considerate treatment of his customers. Brutality is impossible under such trade conditions. By such conduct a man becomes an artificial, if not a natural, born gentleman. Years of practice at polite manners make this artificial characteristic a second nature. Dealing with the class of people he does, the butcher is more inclined to be a gentleman than he is to drift into a nature of brutality. Those marketmen who are rough in their business are too rough in nature to be changed. They would be as brutal and as coarse in any other avocation in life. The inevitable sur-

roundings of a meat market are ghastly. This cannot be remedied. The cooler has hidden much of it. Many marketmen further cover up the color and abattoir look of the shop by the artifice of pictures and green stuff. This intrusion of cheerfulness adds attraction to the place. Efforts of this kind also show the tendency to refinement inherent in the minds of many marketmen. The butcher is more of a gentleman than he gets the credit of being. He is a citizen engaged in commercial veterinary surgery and deserves every consideration in his calling as a purveyor of meats.

DATING CANS BY LAW.

Several States are trying to audit the canning business by passing laws to compel the stamping of the date of canning upon the can itself. Here is New Jersey's effort at it:

First. Any person or persons, company or corporation, who can fruit or vegetables for the purpose of selling the same, shall use cans bearing the year durably stamped or impressed thereon in which the fruit or vegetables were packed.

Second. Any person, company or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, for each and every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500, the same to be recovered by an action in debt, with costs of such action, by any person who will prosecute the same before any justice of the peace in the county where said offending person or persons, company or corporation conducts or carries on such business.

The man who drew that bill is neither a canner nor a scientist; nor does he, seemingly, understand anything about even fruit and vegetable canning. If Jersey is any sort of a gardening, fruit or agricultural State it is time for the producers to be heard. Such an act would prejudice the sale of goods: "1900" goods, for instance, would be out of season in 1901, and worse so in 1902, while really the time does not make much difference in properly canned stuffs. Then, again, if it did, canners would can right along and stamp the stock as it left the factory whether it be one, two or three years old. Our mothers feed us on stuff put up in jars years before we ate them. How about that?

THE TRADING STAMP BILL.

Albany, March 22.—By a vote of 95 yeas to 24 nays the Assembly to-day passed the O'Connell bill, which prohibits the issuing of trading stamps and making it a misdemeanor to do so, or to cause them to be distributed to customers. It shall not be unlawful, however, for any merchant or manufacturer to place his own tickets, coupons or other vouchers in or upon packages of goods sold or manufactured by him. Such tickets, coupons or other vouchers to be redeemed by such merchant or manufacturer, either in money or merchandise, whether such packages are sold directly to the consumer or through retail merchants. Nor shall it be unlawful for any person to issue with such packages tickets, coupons or other voucher so issued by such

Read The National Provisioner.

THE ZIMMERMANN BALL.

The big ball of the M. Zimmermann Employees' Sick Benefit Association to which we have recently drawn attention, takes place at the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden) Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, Monday night. Go up and shake the happy foot with the boys.

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.

The retail butchers and grocers of Toronto, Canada, have received the following official notice as to early closing:

Notice is hereby given to the keepers of all retail grocery and butcher shops within the city of Toronto that by-law No. 3,764, "Requiring the shops of all grocers and butchers within the city of Toronto to be closed within certain hours," passed on the 29th day of December, 1899, was amended by by-law No. 3,778, passed on the 5th day of March, 1900, and which amending by-law goes into effect from and after the 15th day of March, 1900, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By-law No. 3,764, as amended by by-law No. 3,778, is printed below.

W. A. Littlejohn,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 8, 1900.
No. 3,764.—A by-law "requiring the shops of all grocers and butchers within the city of Toronto to be closed within certain hours," as amended by by-law No. 3,778, passed March 5, 1900.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to the council, asking that the shops of all grocers and butchers within the city of Toronto shall be closed within certain hours.

And, whereas, this council is of opinion that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition, except as to the hour of closing such shops between the 1st of November and the 30th of April, inclusive.

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the corporation of the city of Toronto enacts as follows:

From and after the 8th day of January, 1900, all retail grocery shops and butcher shops within the city of Toronto shall be closed and remain closed on each and every day of each week throughout the year except Saturday and the day immediately preceding a public holiday from the hour of 8 o'clock in the afternoon of one day to the hour of 5 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day, but upon Saturdays and the days immediately preceding public holidays, as defined by "The Interpretation Act of Ontario," such shops may remain open until and shall close at 11 o'clock in the afternoon and shall remain closed until 5 o'clock in the forenoon of the next lawful day, and the owner, occupier or other person in charge of each such shop shall close, and keep such shops closed, within the hours hereinbefore provided for the same being closed and remaining closed.

Any person convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate, a penalty not exceeding the sum of \$50 for each offence, exclusive of costs, and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith, the said penalty and costs, or costs only, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common goal of the city of Toronto, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

This by-law (No. 3,778) shall take effect on and after the 15th day of March, 1900.

Local and Personal

** It has been decreed out in Colorado that butchers must keep records of all animals killed by them. This is because of complaints as to thefts.

** Pigs' ears and pigs' tails are among the luxuries sent to the tables of tropical countries from our ports.

** The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, has decided not to raise the price of meats to consumers.

** The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., is dead against the proposed market house at that city. The committees of the organization give the advocates of the scheme a hot time at every hearing before the sittings of the city council.

** The Van Deusen packinghouse at North Seventh street, Hudson, N. Y., will put in a 17,800-pound boiler. It will supply the power throughout the whole plant.

** The street fish and poultry market wagons about the Saturday night market on Ninth avenue, New York city, gave a tiled bank clerk and his gentler company a shower of fish for the larks of the young married man who had the "waggoners" to weigh up Sunday turkeys and other things for the fun of seeing them do it. When a "fellow" seeks fun at the expense of others he must take what comes and not be dudish.

** Mrs. Fennel's butcher shop at Paterson, N. J., had a scorch in the form of a hot blaze Friday morning of last week. It was finally extinguished.

** Noble Beatty, of 867 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., was put on the rack last week by the State Dairy Association for selling oleomargarine for butter. He was fined \$100, even though the clerk said that he sold him "margarine for margarine." The contradicting witness was a 16-year-old boy. The dairy inspector sent him to buy stuff.

** Secretary Samuel Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., who has been absent in Kansas City and Chicago for the last ten days or so, returned to New York city Thursday of last week. Things that were in the wind are getting near a foundation now.

** John J. Harrington & Co. are putting a smokestack and other improvements up at their abattoir, Forty-third street and First avenue, New York city. This is at all times a busy plant.

** It is understood that Swift and Company will soon begin the sale of heavy stuff at their East Side Market, Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city. This will be a natural outcome of operating the Eastman's plant.

** George Dressler, the well-known Wallabout marketman, made quite a hit with his usual suavity at the association ball in the Saengerbund hall, Brooklyn, Wednesday night of last week.

** A system of pen "roasts" leaves a line of unsavory "stinks" in their trail. For that reason we must decline several items which were sent us. Paper "roasts" and trade scandals hurt some and help none. We say this in all kindness and in all friendliness to those who send us the fiery suggestions and the "hot stuff." We desire to advise and to help, not to malign and to hurt. Life is too short for "jars" and cross purposes.

** Manager Johnson, of Adams Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., house, states that business is up to the mark and that prices are pretty high for live and dead stuff. This cannot be avoided.

** President Kennedy, of the Jersey City Association, keeps personally at the members and those who are not members. He is a live wire where sparks and "jars" are needed.

** Orange County, N. J., killed its biggest "porker" last week. He was slaughtered at the State Hospital at Middletown. He weighed 981 pounds. The hide alone of this hog weighed 140 pounds. It will be made into leather. This "pig" was only three years old and was many-time first prize-taker.

** Eugene Marcellus has purchased a half interest in the Howard meat market at Constantia, N. Y., and will now help to push things along.

** Jacob Strauss, the butcher at Clifton avenue, Corona, L. I., was badly hurt by a trolley car on Sunday morning. He was driving a one-horse wagon and was injured near Baxter street by a Flushing avenue car from New York. The horse was killed and the car wrecked.

** Henry Wiedenau, the butcher at Dunellen, N. J., will soon be in the spacious market which Postmaster Dealaman is building for him. He will doubtless spread out in his improved quarters and make meat go.

** The Morrison Beef Trust Company had a short-lived strike among the employees working on the refrigerator of the concern at Fort Green place, Brooklyn, N. Y. The carpenters kicked on a matter of union hours.

** Patrick Fahy, the important meat and provision man at Munford street, Rochester, N. Y., is now in a legal mix-up with the Genesee Fruit Company over a storage fee of \$377. Mr. Fahy says that the meat spoiled. Mr. Fahy is the uncle of Mr. James Comerford, who is general manager of his big meat market.

** F. H. Hummel, the butcher at Ghent, N. Y., is going out of the meat business and will move to Hudson.

** Charles Bamberger, the well known butcher at Avenue D. and Thirty-second street, Bayonne, N. J., has a host of friends, and they will feel sorry to know that he is dangerously ill at his home. Dr. Robert W. Abbe, of New York, performed an operation on Mr. Bamberger on Tuesday. At latest accounts the patient was doing as well as could be expected.

** President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is now in Chicago in connection with the company's important developments there.

** Loeb Bros. are handling some small stock in a store across from the N. Y. V. and Mutton Company on First avenue, near Forty-third street. The young men are putting activity into their efforts to do business.

** Superintendent Simon O'Donnell, of the Central Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa., was in New York city last week en route to Indianapolis, Ind. He took in some of the big places, including the great meat market of Richard Webber at 120th street and Third avenue. The plant of the Harlem Packinghouse is a refreshing scene to any live brain which enjoys a live thing.

** A great crash last week scared people on 125th street, near Eighth avenue. All of the excitement was produced by the falling of the large awning over the pavement in front of Charles Weisbecker's big market at 268-270 West 125th street. The collapse of the huge awning made quite a noise. The weight of snow broke it down.

** Spring has come. Some of the marketmen are recognizing that fact by freshening up the fronts and the interiors of their markets to show that they have thawed out of winter.

** W. C. Baird, of Swift and Company's East Side market provision department at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city, has been laid up for several days at his home, Griggstown, N. J., with quinzy sore throat. He is expected back any day.

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, March 21: Beef, 4,600 pounds; veal, 5,290 pounds; mutton, 1,800 pounds; pork, 5,345 pounds; poultry, 5,200 pounds; total, 22,295 pounds.

A London Baby.

Secretary Lewis London, of the United Dressed Beef Company, Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city, is a justly proud father, and that gives it away. A large stork came to Mr. London's happy home on Tuesday of last week and left him a plump, little, healthy 10-lb. boy. Mother and baby are doing well. This new member now runs the London end of the big beef company. If this chubby boy takes after either parent or both he cannot help being a bright lad and a handsome, intelligent man. Congratulations.

Abe Frank's New Business.

Abe Frank, who for some time was located at Forty-fifth street near First avenue, New York city, will on April 1, open his new place of business in the Wattock building, 429 to 431 East Forty-seventh street. Mr. Frank will handle heads, tongues, feet and brains for the trade. The proprietor of this new business is so well known to the New York trade as to need no introduction. He will be the same genial, fair, honest, square Abe in the new place at Forty-seventh street as he was around in the corresponding block of East Forty-fifth street, and he deserves the patronage of his friends and others who are hunting up a nice fellow for a friend. He is pushing and, therefore, will naturally succeed.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. Heller & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of the same to the meat and provision trades.

Yours very truly,
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,
H. B. STURGEON, P. D., Chief Chemist.
New York, Aug. 14th,
1892.

Price List. Those who have tested Zanzibar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for Sample, Catalogue and other coloring matter.

Sample and 10 page book on coloring meat and sausages, FREE.

249-253 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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A NEW PURE FOOD LAW.

The following is the Pure Food bill for the District of Columbia and the Territories, introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Proctor, Thursday of last week:

"That for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products and drugs between the several States and in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States and foreign countries the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize a chemical division of the Department of Agriculture into a bureau of chemistry, which shall have the direction of the chemical work of the present division of chemistry and of the chemical work of the other executive departments whose respective heads may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for such collaboration, and which shall also be charged with the inspection of food and drug products, as hereinafter provided in this act.

Analysis of Samples.

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, under which the director of the bureau of chemistry shall procure from time to time, or cause to be procured and analyzed or examined chemically, microscopically or otherwise, samples of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any territory or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from a foreign country or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and to make such publication of the results of examinations and analyses as he may deem proper.

Dealing in Adulterations.

"Sec. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, or who, having received, shall deliver in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other persons any such articles so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States such adulterated, mixed, misbranded or imitation foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offence be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offence and for each subsequent offence not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Certification of Facts.

"Sec. 3. That the director of the bureau of chemistry shall make, or cause to be made, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, which may

be collected from time to time in various parts of the country. If it shall appear from any such examination that any of the provisions of this act have been violated the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

Prosecution Without Delay.

"Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided."

After defining what shall constitute a drug or food or adulterations within the meaning of the act the bill provides:

"Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix standards of food products when advisable, and to determine the wholesomeness and unwholesomeness of preservatives and other substances which are or may be added to foods, and to aid him in reaching just decisions in such matters he is authorized to call upon the director of the bureau of chemistry and the chairman of the committee of food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and such physicians, not less than five, as the President of the United States shall select, three of whom shall be from the medical departments of the army, the navy and the marine hospital service and not less than five experts, to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture by reason of their attainments in physiological chemistry, hygiene, commerce and manufactures, to consider jointly the standards of all food products (within the meanings of this act), and to study the effect of the preservatives and other substances added to food products on the health of the consumer; and when so determined and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture such standards shall guide the chemists of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act and shall remain the standards before all the United States courts. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, either directly or through the direction of the bureau of chemistry and the chairman of the committee on food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the medical officers and experts before mentioned, to confer with and consult when so requested, the duly accredited representatives of all industries producing articles for which standards shall be established under the provisions of this act."

Means for the inspection of food or drugs are also provided for.

Queer Animal Farms.

At New Harmony, Posey County, Herman Eular has fitted up buildings on ten acres of his land for the raising of Angora cats. Mr. Eular raised 3,000 cats last year, and found a ready market for them in the East at \$25 apiece. This year the product will be even larger than last.

One mile from New Harmony is a leech farm. The owner is a German who emigrated from that section of the Fatherland where men make a livelihood by raising leeches, which are very necessary to the medical profession. He found himself in possession of some swampy land in Indiana on which he could not raise any crop. He at once sent to Germany for leeches and prepared his swampy land for their reception. He planted them in moss-covered vats and they

flourished and increased in numbers from the very start. He finds a ready sale for them among the large wholesale drug firms of Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. He is meeting with such success that he is now increasing his plant.

Near Wabash, Ind., Nathan Meyer has sixty acres of land devoted to rabbits. The farm is a unique one. Mr. Meyers has this year supplied the market with 1,000,000 rabbits, and has about 160,000 left for his December holiday trade, besides enough bunnies on hand for breeding purposes to nearly double the production in 1900. The meat is delicious and the demand for it is constantly on the increase. The pelts or skins find ready sale among furriers and glovemakers, while the hair is extensively used in the manufacture of "crush" hats. Many of the rabbits become household pets. The largest consignments of rabbits go to big wholesale dealers in New York and Baltimore.

There are no less than one dozen skunk farms throughout Indiana, and all are bringing in big profits. The animals are raised for their pelts, that find a ready market at \$1.50 to \$2 each, and for the fat, which is "tried out" and used for medicinal purposes.

There are also Indiana farms where rattlesnakes, frogs and weasles are raised in large numbers.

In St. Joseph County Mark Beeger has a peppermint farm, and there are many others on the Indiana-Michigan State line presided over by industrious Poles. All the farms are successful.—N. Y. Sun.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Wheeling, W. Va., had their annual meeting last week. It was a very successful and a very enjoyable meeting. The occasion was the annual election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, Christian Kalbitzer; vice-president, George Weimer; treasurer, B. Gartner; secretary, Wm. Nieber, Jr.; Finance Committee, John Dunkle, Anton Korn; Board of Directors, Wm. P. Meyer, George Zoekler, Anton Korn, J. C. Medick, Chas. Rohrig, John Dunkle, George Weimer.

The meeting of the Retail Butchers' Association of Spokane, Wash., discussed matters of pressing interest to the marketmen. The meeting was held last week in the Rookery of that city. There was a good attendance and general harmony prevailed at the session.

The East Side branch of the New York City Retail Butchers' Association held an important special meeting Wednesday night for a particular purpose. The members had a hot session behind closed doors. The subject was not a meat matter.

Several of the butchers and grocers of Lorain, O., met Tuesday for the purpose of organizing a butchers' and grocers' association at that place. It is proposed to affiliate with the State association.

The New York and Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Associations will give their usual picnics and outings this year. Due notice of the days on which they occur will be given. These outings always cement friendly feelings.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Memphis, Tenn., has asked that the Sunday morning market hour be extended from 9 to 10 a. m. so that meat can be sold up to the last hour. The butcher clerks oppose this. The motion before the council to extend the hour was carried and the market will be open.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 8th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 2465-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over

DEALERS IN
Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Teas-
ters, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

**Mortgages,
Bills of Sale and
Business Record**

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 23, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Maurano, F., 4 Roosevelt; to C. Luirgo (Filed March 17)	\$200
Scherer, C. C., 457 Third Ave.; to L. Beeman (Filed March 20)	150
Puck & Weeckener, 2573 8th Ave.; to F. Reiper (Filed March 20)	1,430

Bills of Sale.

Silberman, Louis, 384 Bleecker St.; to S. Strauss (Filed March 16)	\$350
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Herman, Louis, 297 Metropolitan Ave.; to Abraham Kossopsky (Filed March 19)	\$100
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Bills of Sale.

Deitz, Otto, 532 Central Ave.; to Barbara Steinert (Filed March 22)	\$1,000
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 23, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Loennies, Aug., 35 Bowery; to A. E. Ratt & Co. (Filed March 16)	\$400
Koerschner, H., 563 W. 54th St.; to O. Kriete (Filed March 16)	325

Mackee & Downey, 40 W. 18th; to L. Frank (Filed March 16)	1,000
Jaenick, W., Kingsbridge Road; to C. Weesbecker (R.) (Filed March 16)	900

Miller, W., 952 Columbus; to C. T. Lawrence (Filed March 19)	100
Tucker, Frank, 40 Bowery; to M. H. Maydori (R.) (Filed March 20)	2,700

Kaufman, A., 358 7th Ave.; to L. Preston (Filed March 20)	2,000
Dunhill, M. A., Fulton Market; to J. H. De Redder (Filed March 21)	2,000

Kalbeni, Peter, 148 Spring; to J. Raft (Filed March 21)	900
Stutz, Mary, 952 Columbus; to J. D. Miller (Filed March 22)	300

Hamlin & Rawlinson, 15 W. Houston; to A. Ludeman (Filed March 22)	2,200
Kastel, R., 71 E. 4th; to J. Wolman (Filed March 22)	120

Bills of Sale.

Clemente, L., 143 Mulberry; to E. Meola (Filed March 18)	\$85
Rosenblum, S., 185 Allen; to H. Mencher (Filed March 19)	70

Miller, J. D., 952 Columbus; to Mary Stutz (Filed March 22)	500
Wolman, Jos., 71 E. 4th; to R. Kastel (Filed March 22)	320

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Roesler, Frank, 73 Lafayette Ave.; to Fidelity Loan Ass'n (Filed March 16)	\$175
Marahrens, Robert, Canarsie Pier, Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. (Filed March 17)	2,000

Farraro, Antonio, 61st St. near 13th Ave.; to Vico Montelbano (Filed March 19)	300
Degenhardt, Herman, Flatbush Ave. near Clarkson St.; to Frederick E. Boehmeke (Filed March 22)	1,500

Cohen, Louis, and Dora Mandenberg, 88 Manhattan Ave.; to Meyer and Samuel Rosen (Filed March 22)	275
Bills of Sale.	

Rothenberg, Mitchell, 269 Elton St.; to Fritz Rothenberg (Filed March 16)	\$286
Folk, Henry, 64-66 Dikeman St.; to John Folk (Filed March 20)	100

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—G. S. Hausard & Co., Siloam Springs; meat; A. K. Wright succeeds.—Edward Haglin, Fort Smith; soap; R. E. mortg. \$3,500.—A. C. Penzel, Little Rock; meat; R. E. deed of trust \$2,500.
D. C.—F. G. Davidson, Washington, provisions, etc.; assigned.

GEORGIA.—W. Cohn, Atlanta; chatt. mortg. \$700.
ILLINOIS.—Brodbeck Bros., Vandalia; meat; sold to Snyder & Eaken.—W. A. Freeman, Chicago; R. E. chatt. mortg. \$2,052.—J. W. Eaken, Vandalia; butcher; chatt. mortg. \$450.

INDIANA.—R. Douglass, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; canceled R. E. mortg. \$1,400.—F. T. Schooles, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$1,750.
KENTUCKY.—Wm. Kraus, Jr., & Co., Newport; meats; Wm. Kraus, Jr., withdraws.

MARYLAND.—Stambaugh & Groscup, Baltimore; provisions, etc.; dissolved.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Locke & Knox, Boston; leather; Frank Knox dead.—E. P. Rowe & Co., Boston; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Growing & Higgins, Lawrence; beef, etc.; dissolved.—S. S. Perkins & Co., Lynn; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Wm. Snell, Lynn; provisions, etc.; chatt. mortg. \$1,000.

MICHIGAN.—Edmonds Bros., Elkhorn; meat; removed to Imlay City.—G. A. Wagner, Detroit; meat; bill of sale \$533.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—C. A. Horn, Milton; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

NEW JERSEY.—G. C. Press, Jersey City; meat; chatt. mortg. \$600.—S. A. Morris, Manasquan; butcher; chatt. mortg. \$300.
NEW YORK.—Edward Koehn, Dunkirk; meats; succeeded by J. E. Johnson.—Fred Thorne, Gloversville; meats; discontinued.—John Beale, Haverstraw; out of business.

A. M. Ansted, who until recently ran the Central House at Watertown, N. Y., has given up the house to return to the butcher business.

OHIO.—Fred Raw & Co., Cincinnati; meats; dissolved; Joseph Scheers continues.—J. D. Steinbacher, Findlay; fish; received deeds \$7,000 and gave mortg. deed \$1,200.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A. & B. Kestner; Pittsburgh; meat; A. Kestner, dead.—J. H. Speker, Pittsburgh; butcher; confessed judgment \$2,500.

RHODE ISLAND.—W. W. Lincoln, Providence; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

TEXAS.—W. B. Douglas, Brownwood; provisions, etc.; sold out.

VERMONT.—F. L. Rogers, Brandon; meat; sold out.

WISCONSIN.—N. W. Welbey, Oshkosh; meat; sold out.—Dickenson & McEwen, Superior; meat; sold out.—Hannah & Brown, Superior; meat; chatt. mortg. \$1,100.—N. W. Welbey, Oshkosh; meat; deed \$2,000.

Business Changes.

Frank F. Braillard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased the retail market business of Dus-
tan Allaire, on the Scuffletown road at Red
Bank, N. J.

Loewenstein & Co., of Ogden, Wyo., have
bought the butcher market business of E.
W. Byrne & Co. at Evanston, Wyo.

McGoldrick Bros. have purchased the market
of Joseph McGoldrick at Vancouver, B. C.

H. H. Hopkins has purchased the meat market
of Howard & Son at Freeman, N. Y.

Guy Johnson has bought his brother, William
M. Johnson's, meat market at Water-
bury, Conn.

H. N. Granger has purchased an interest
in the market business of William Morse at
Castorland, N. Y. The firm name now is
Granger & Morse.

Perdie O'Neil, of Homer, Ill., is negotiat-
ing for the purchase of a meat market at
Potomac, Ill.

Charles Volland has secured the Rose mar-
ket at 418 Pearl street, Sioux City, Ia.

New Shops.

Mr. Nicholas, proprietor of the Pioneer
market, is doing well in his new quarters at
the Andre building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Tholstrup & Elliott, of Bay View, La Con-
ner, Wash., have opened their new meat mar-
ket at that place.

Hubert N. Granger will shortly open his
new market at Castorland, N. Y.

Stumpff & Co. have opened a new meat and
provision store at Oklahoma and Broad
streets, Guthrie, Okla.

A. M. Ansted, who until recently ran the
Central House at Watertown, N. Y., has
given up the house to return to the butcher
business.

A GOAT BUTTER DAIRY.

I. V. Smith, of Pulaskiville, Ind., has im-
ported a lot of goats from Iowa and will em-
bark in the goat butter business. This is a
new departure for Pulaski county and the re-
sult of the venture is awaited with interest.
Mr. Smith also has a number of fine Angora
goats from which he derives a goodly profit
yearly from the sale of their fine silken wool.

Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all
set up, ready to operate, except power.

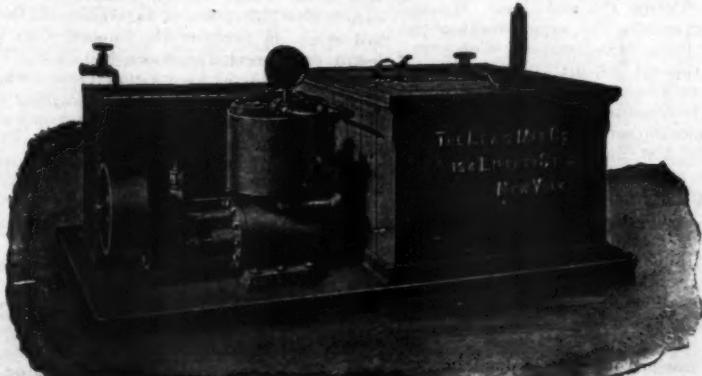
PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building. NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—

There is no probability of much business until the April makes are offered. Meanwhile exporters keep out and bid easy, while nothing has occurred to change the sentiments expressed in our review.

COTTONSEED OIL.—

The latest market shows steadiness. The consumption is much larger for the make of the compounds, by reason of their increased demands through the advance in pure lard, but this only at present keeps the market steady on account of the continued inaction of exporters. The Hull, English market has recovered the third decline early in the week, but the Marseilles market does not improve, and it holds its demands in abeyance. There have been small sales of prime yellow, in New York, for March delivery at 36c, and 750 bbls. for May delivery, at 36½c.

The International Egg Preserver Co., of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture egg preservative. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: A. Harrison, H. Harrison, K. K. McLaren.

The Dodd City Oil Mill Company, of Dodds, Fanning Co., Tex., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000. Corporators: S. D. McGee, G. A. Mills, J. W. Harris and others. The company will build and operate a cottonseed oil mill at Dodds.

There has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature a bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine by obliging dealers to give bond to comply with laws, as follows: Manufacturers, \$10,000; wholesalers, \$2,000; retailers, \$500. Penalty is half of bond, except for retailers, where it is \$300.

Mr. White has introduced a bill in the House by request (H. R. 8969) providing that it shall be unlawful for any bone or fertilizing company to operate a plant for rendering dead horses or other animals in the District of Columbia, the penalty for violation of the proposed law to be \$500 fine for each week upon each plant in operation.

The agents of the Santa Fe railroad have received instructions to give notice to shippers of live stock that this year an average speed of twenty miles an hour will be made between division terminals with all live stock trains. This will be far better time in the running of stock trains than last year. This gain in speed is on account of the bringing into service the forty heavy locomotives ordered by the railroad company some time ago.

The building and machinery of the Great Western Fertilizer and Manufacturing Company at South St. Paul, Minn., has been partially destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is about \$18,000. The fire is supposed to have originated by spontaneous combustion, as, according to Supt. H. B. Carroll of the company, there had been no fires in the heaters for two days. This conflagration threatened 30,000 sheep in the contiguous premises occupied by the Dakota Packing Company.

Parties whose identity for the present is confided to Mr. Charles H. Smith, secretary of the Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Fla., are now looking over sites for the establishing of a soap factory in that city. The projectors of this important Southern move can be reached through the above-named gentlemen for the present. The machinery alone for these works will run into something like \$15,000. If a suitable site cannot be secured in Jacksonville, the factory will, it is stated, positively go to Atlanta, Ga.

Chicago.... Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	6.00	a	...
Prime steam	5.95	a	...
Neutral	7.62	a	...
Compound	5½ a	...	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	6½ a	6½	...
----------------	------	----	-----

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	50	a	...
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	44	a	...
Lard oil, No. 1	39	a	...
Lard oil, No. 2	36	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	7½ a	...	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	48	a	50
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	46	a	48

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5½ a	5½	...
No. 2	4½ a	5	...
Edible tallow	5¾ a	...	...

GREASES.

Brown	4½ a	...	...
Yellow	4½ a	4½	...
White, A	5	a	...
White, B	4½ a	4½	...
Bone	4½ a	4½	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½	a	1½	...
Inferior or black fat	1½	a	2	...
Suet	3	a	...	...
Shop bones per 100 lb.	39	a	41	...

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. & S. Y., in tanks	35	a	36	...
Crude, in tanks	31	a	32	...
Butter oils, in barrels	39	a	40	...

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.25	...	...
Hoof meal, per unit	2.00	...	...
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.95	...	...
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	22.00	...	...
Unground t'k'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	19.00	...	...
Unground t'k'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	17.00	...	...
Unground t'k'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.50	...	...
Ground raw bones	25.00	...	...
Ground steam bones	19.00	...	...

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	\$200	a	\$250	per ton 65-70 lb av
Hoofs	\$25.00	a	\$26.00	per ton
Round shin bones	\$58.00	a	\$60.00	per ton
Flat shin bones	\$41.00	a	\$43.00	per ton
Thigh bones	\$130.00	a	\$140.00	per ton, 90-100 lb av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins	16	a	16½	...
Pork loins	7½	a	7½	...
Spare ribs	5½	a	5½	...
Trimmings	5½	a	5½	...
Boston butts	6½	a	6½	...
Cheek meat	3	a	3½	...

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open-kettle sugar	4½ a	...	...
White, clarified sugar	5	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½ a	...	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	80	a	...
Lard, tierces	90	a	...

The Union Cotton Oil and Meal Works, owned by practically the same stockholders as the Peet Bros. Manufacturing Company, has bought the old Allcutt Packing Company's plant at Armourdale, Kan. This plant will at once be fitted up as a modern oil mill, capable of manufacturing into oil, meal and other products, 120 tons of cottonseed a day. It will have all the modern appliances for turning out the very best quality of oil, both crude and refined, and will have special grinding and mixing machinery for preparing cottonseed meal, hulls, and other meal and feed, so that farmers and feeders may be supplied in large or small quantities any mixture of feed they desire. The works have been needed, as the Peet Bros. Manufacturing Company use a large amount of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of laundry soaps.

Business Opportunities

WANTED.

To buy Second-hand Refrigerator Machines, about 5-ton capacity. Address Jacob Keller, corner Main and South Second Streets, Lake View, N. J.

WANTED.

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WANTED.

RENDERING AND FERTILIZER BUSINESS. The advertiser would like to buy an established rendering and fertilizer business. Prefer Boston or vicinity, but would buy anywhere in New England. Address, Box A, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York. State the quantity of Tallow and Bones that are being handled.

The board of directors of the North Mississippi Oil Mill Company, of Holly Springs, Miss., have completed the company's organization by electing E. Q. Withers president, and Adidson Craft secretary and treasurer. It is the intention of the company to begin the erection of buildings as soon as plans and specifications can be secured and bids secured.

A despatch from Denton, Tex., reports that one reason for the decrease in the cotton acreage is that the seed for planting purposes is very short, so much of the cotton having been bought by ginners in the seed and the seed in turn being sold to the oil mills, and that good seed for the purpose above mentioned is very hard to get.

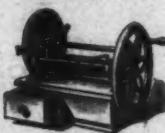
In the United States Circuit Court, Boston, last week, Judge Lowell decided the tariff case of the United States vs. George H. Leonard et al., in favor of the importers, as the board of general appraisers had done. The importation was of hard yellow grease, which is derived from wool grease by washing the residue left after distillation. The importation is used in the dressing of leather, and is held by the court entitled, by virtue of paragraph 568 of the tariff act of 1897, to entry duty free.

The Kenosha (Wis.) tannery has not been sold for \$4,000,000, as reported.

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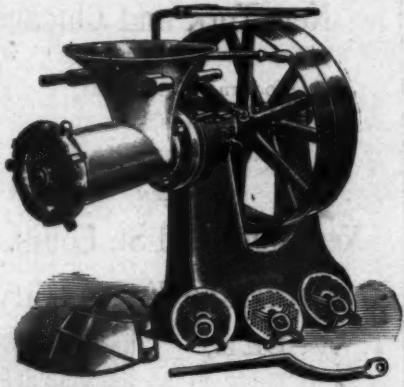


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Schwarschild & Sulsberger Co., Kansas City, Mo.	two 100-ton machines
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.	one 150-ton machine
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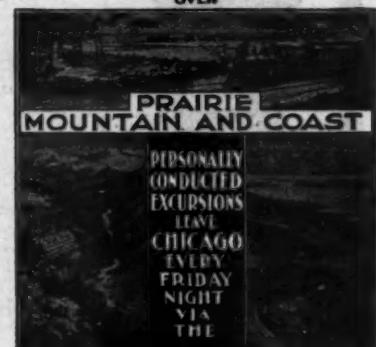
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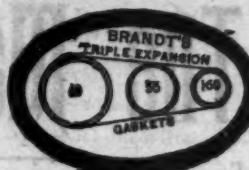
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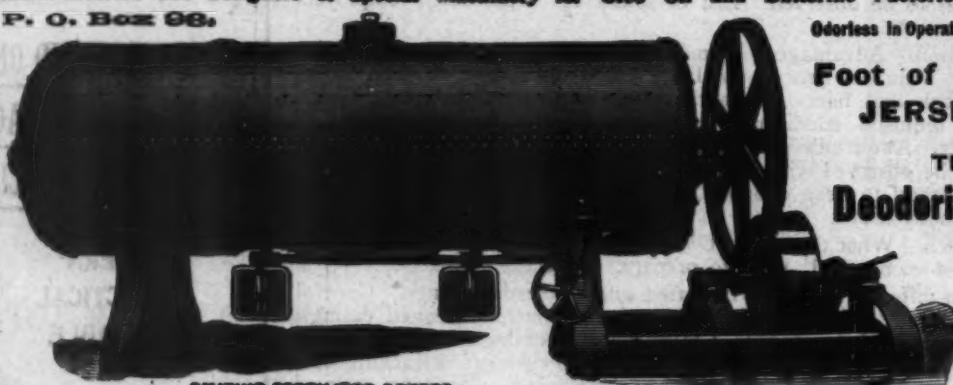
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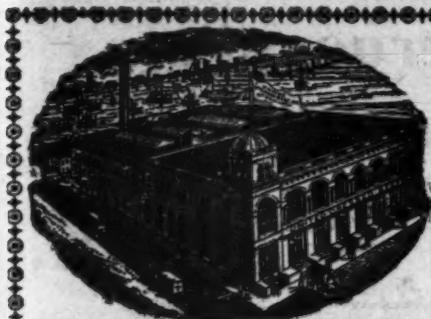
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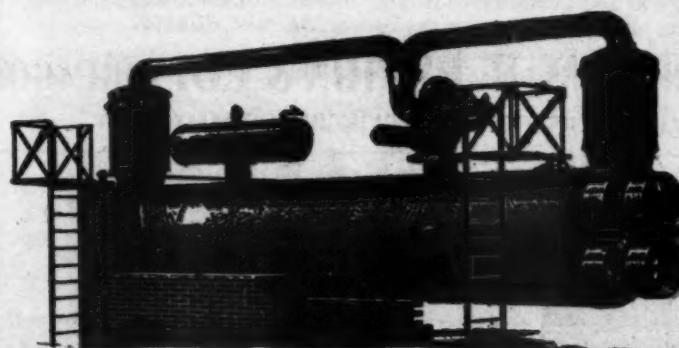
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